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**INSURANCE.**

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 68. BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 20 1928 ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

A. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 21 Mar. | CHINA$ .. | | 7,952 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16 601 |
| 31 ,, | MOOLTAN$ .. | | 20,847 |
| 7 Apr. | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 ,, | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,692 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 ,, | MALOJAx .. | | 20.837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,558 |
| 12 ,, | MOREA* .. | | 16,953 |
| 19 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 16,088 |
| 2 June | MACEDONIA. | | 11,120 |
| 9 ,, | MALWA * .. | | 10 986 |
| 16 ,, | MANTUA .. | | 10,946 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA x | 16,572 |
| 30 ,, | DELTA .. | | 8,000 |
| 7 July | RANPURA* .. | | 16,601 |
| 14 ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 28 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug. | RAWALPINDI *] | | 16,619 |
| 11 ,, | MACEDONIA.. | | 11,120 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 25 ,, | MANTUA .. | | 10,946 |

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea .....£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 14th June | MANORA .. | 7, 83 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29th Mar. | NALDERA .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 31st March | † KIDDERPORE .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 6th April | † ALIPORE .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 24th Apr. | DELTA .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 26th Apr. | † MIRZAPORE .. | Straits. China and Japan. |
| 26th Apr. | NARKUNDA .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 24th May | MOOLTAN .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 7th June | RAWALPINDI .. | ColomboStraits China & Japan |
| Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN .. | | for Australia. |
| 5th July | RAJPUTANA .. | ColomboStraits China & Japan |
| Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA .. | | for Australia. |

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21st ,, | xELLORA .. | Mombassa. |
| 21st ,, | BARPETA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 23rd ,, | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 24th ,, | CHARLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie |
| 26th Mar. | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie. |
| 28th ,, | KARAGOLA .. | East & South Africa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

(REDUCED FARES.)

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months from the date of departure from Bombay per s. s. "Ellora" sailing hence on 21st March and subsequent sailings for Rs. 500/- only, apply for particulars to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, B. I. S. N. Cy. Ltd.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tasmania Maru.. | 4105 | 7 March | 23 March |
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 18 ,, | 29 ,, |
| Muroran Maru .. | 5374 | 22nd Mar. | 4 April. |
| *Sado Maru .. | 5838 | 30th ,, | 12 ,, |
| Tokushima Maru | 5976 | 4th Apr | 16 ,, |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6755 | 16th Apr. | 30 ,, |
| *Awa Maru .. | 6026 | 30th ,, | 14 May |

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamer. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Shingo Maru .. | 29th Feb. | 14th Mar. |
| Shinnoh Maru.. | 14th March | 22nd ,, |
| Indo Maru .. | 14th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Celebes Maru .. | 24th ,, | 7th April. |
| Indus Maru .. | 6th April | 15th ,, |
| Borneo Maru .. | 9th | 22nd ,, |
| Shunko Maru .. | 23rd | 5th May |

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

P. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22507.

THE FIRST INDIAN GOVERNOR

## LORD SINHA

HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS

With a Biographical Sketch and a Frontispiece.

Every page reveals a man who is neither extremist nor reactionary; a man filled with an unquenchable ardour for the betterment of his people, who sees, nevertheless, that the law of life ordains that, whether in individuals or in states, progress must be gradual; a man who is proud of his own race, and believes in it and its destiny; a man with independence in his soul, who therefore never squeals "oppression."

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Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Review" Rs. 2-8.

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RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY.
SAROJINI NAIDU.
SIR J. C. BOSE.
DR. P. C. RAY.
DR. ANNIE BESANT.
SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.
MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.
SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.
SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

Price of each Vol Rs. 3 (Three).

To Subs. of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8.

If you have not already seen "The Indian Review," the well-known monthly magazine edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, which has been described by the Press as "the best, the cheapest and the most up to date Indian periodical" send your name and address with a four anna postage stamp for a specimen copy. The annual subscription to the "Review" is Rs. 5, or Rs. 5-4as. by cheque, (Indian) and Rs. 7-8 as. (Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month. A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Education, Religion, Philosophy, Industry, Art, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, and Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subscribers of the "Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as |
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| 1 Year | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| 6 Months | 10 0 | 12 8 |
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| 1 Month | 1 14 | 2 4 |

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.

Letter Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—3—0 each
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Half Note Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—1—0 each

Apply to:—

BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.,
Old Custom House Road - - - - - BOMBAY.

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to note the best medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is

## "THE HINDU"

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "The HINDU."

AN ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

*For rates and particulars apply to*

The Manager, P. Box 316, MADRAS.

## INSURANCE

THE

## UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

## INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

*Managing Agents:* M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

## INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus,

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Yusof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

## "SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India; including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Etc.,

*For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—*

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

## ADVERTISING

IS THE

## MASTER SALESMAN

He sells more merchandise per rupee of Salary paid him than any other salesman on the face of the earth.

The fabled lamp of Aladdin never called to the service of its master genii half so rich and powerful as he is, to the man who keeps him constantly on his pay list.

He is waiting for your command at the

## BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

## House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

## CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—" Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.

A

WANTED—A COMPETENT OVERSEER for eight months. Maximum salary Rs. 100/- a month, salary according to qualifications. Only competent men conversant with Reinforced concrete work, with copies of testimonials, need apply, before 25th March 1928. GHULAM MOHAMED KHAN, M. A., B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, NANDED (N. G. S. Ry.)

A 30113

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT as inspecting officer for Infant Welfare work in the Central Provinces. A woman doctor with a Director of Public Health or special Health training in Europe or America preferred, but medical degrees not essential. Selection from applicants will be made on June 1st. Duties commence July 1st. Applicants should state age, qualifications and previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials. Pay according to qualifications. All particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Red Cross Society, Nagpur, C.P.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle". Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of politics, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Custom House Road, Bombay.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for selling shares of the Buridehing Tea Company, Limited. The Company possesses a grant of over 500 acres of land in the District of Lakshmipur in Upper Assam. The soil of the garden is excellent and surrounded by European managed Tea Estates. The Board consists of veteran tea planters and pucca businessmen. For terms and other particulars apply to:—UPPER ASSAM PLANTERS AGENCY, Managing Agents, 6B, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.

A

## PROFESSION

PASS UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS by wearing "Shree Hanuman Yantram," formerly prepared in Mysore. Special offer Re. 1-4. Apply "SHREE-HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL HOUSE," Parnaka, Bassein, Thana District.

T R779

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks, drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.

T R 745

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan-Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer, (Offg.).

Bombay, 14th March, 1928.

30117

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

### NOTICE

INTRODUCTION OF THE CREW SYSTEM OF CHECKING TICKETS, ETC. BETWEEN MANMAD AND BHUSAWAL AND ON THE AMALNER BRANCH OF THIS RAILWAY.

With effect from 1st April, 1928, the crew system of checking tickets, etc. will be introduced on the sections Manmad to Bhusawal and Bhusawal to Amalner of this railway.

2. Under this system no person will be allowed to enter a train without a proper ticket. The exceptions to rule 61 of the Current Coaching Guide, allowing persons to travel without a ticket but with permission of duly authorised railway servants, will therefore be rescinded for the sections on which the crew system will operate.

3. Crewmen will wear uniform and badges.

4. The crew staff have strict orders to be courteous in their dealings with the public who are requested to have their tickets ready for check at all times.

5. All correspondence in connection with this system should be addressed to the Officer in Charge of Crews, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th March, 1928.

30139

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
### STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Motor Tyres during the year 1928-29.

Tenders shall be adressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 28th March, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for 'Motor Tyres.'

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm muust be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1-4 in cash.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

30136

### FOREST DEPARTMENT JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF KUTH ROOT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Kuth (Costus) root, comprising (i) the stock at present in hand at the Forest Department godowns at Baramula, Kashmir, amounting to approximately 7,500 maunds and (ii) the collections to be made during the three years 1928, 1929, and 1930 which are expected to amount to from 3,000 to 4,000 maunds per annum.

A detailed notice calling for tenders, giving the main conditions of the contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Jammu and Kashmir,
Jammu, N.W.R.

Tenders will be received not later than the 30th April 1928.

H. L. WRIGHT, I.F.S.,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Jammu and Kashmir.

30134

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF OFFICER Bombay Improvement Trust at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, upto 12 Noon (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of March, 1928, for the supply of—

(1) Stationery,
(2) Drawing Materials &
(3) Petty Stores.

Forms of tender for (1) and (2) at Rs. 4 - each and for (3) at Rs. 5|- can be had from the Trust Engineer's Office at Matunga, near King's Circle.

Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

(Sd.) D. N. BARIA,
L. C. E.,
Engineer in charge of Northern Division.

16-3-1928.

Matunga,
Bombay, No. 19.

30124

### NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of line materials, oil engines, generating plant, switchgear transformers and sub-station equipments for the Bezwada Municipality Electric Supply Scheme.

Tenders should reach the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, in sealed covers on or before 15-5-28 with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. Tender form, specifications will be supplied on remitting of Rs. 15 to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada.

(Sd.) A. KALESWARA ROW,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 12-3-28.

30115

## LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 922 of 1927.

GHANSI BHIMSI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GANGARAM SAIBOO PULEE AND SONS. ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. GANGARAM SAIBOO PULEE AND SONS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Assistant Commissioner has appointed FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1928, at 12-45 p.m. to settle the draft Proclamation of Sale herein.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1928.

MULJEE PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Examiner Buildings,
Medows Street, Bombay.

30140

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE NAGPUR ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th March, 1928, at 8-30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Kamptee Road, Nagpur, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Messrs. M. E. Riza Malak and Darabji Kavasji Kamdin, as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of Rai Bahadur Sir Bisesardas Daga, Kt., and Sir Gangadhar Rao Madho Chitnavis, K. C. I. E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
6. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1928. to WEDNESDAY, the 4th April 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. R. MEHTA,
Manager.

Nagpur, 13th March, 1928.

30130

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MOJI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th March, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions & commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos. 22044-24241

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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Date of paper ——————

Time of delivery ——————

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MOTOR-CARS OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS "LAMBDA LANCIA" AND "LA SALLE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., at Hughes Road on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser:—

One 16 H. P. 4 Cylinders modern model 5 seater "Lambda Lancia" motor car with accessories and extras.

One 28 H.P. 8 Cylinders modern model "La Salle," 2 seater Roadster Motor car with accessories and extras.

The above cars are new and in perfect running order and can be seen at Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ANDERSON'S OIL EXPELLER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 396 of 1928 (C. and I. Engineering Co. vs. Mahomedalli and Co.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the godown next to Mazagon Police Court.

One Anderson's Oil Expeller and apparatus.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT NO. 16 QUEEN'S ROAD FORT.

ON SATURDAY, 24th March, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable and latest design furniture, rich glass, Porcelain, and best make silver ware, automatic dining table, chairs, side board by Roberts Jacobean, dinner wagon, large English ice chest, large English and Indian carpets, Jacobean, Chesterfield and English Bentwood drawing room suites, made to order Cabinets by Wimbridge Cottage piano, Phonograph, rich ornaments, Electric lamps and fans, wall and table clocks, roll top table, valuable books, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, screens, Bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand Tables, dressing chest of drawers cloth and gown presses, teapoys verandah furniture etc., etc.

The property of Major M. B. Mehta, I.M.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT RIPON ROAD AND HUGHES STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1949 of 1926 (Syed Mahomed Hamid and others vs. Syed Ahmed Umer and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 3rd April at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground with buildings and tenements standing thereon situate at Ripon Road admeasuuring about 226 square yards, registered under Collector's Old Nos. 135, 524, New No. 1|13645, Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 31|3554 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 3877 (21) Street No. 64 J and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Ripon Road, on the West by the property of Ismailji Peerbhai Nettarvala, on the North by the property of Valli Saheb Atarwalla and on the South by the Mahomedan Street.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH APRIL AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground, rent, land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and building materials standing thereon situate at Huzuria Street, containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bills about 74 5|9 square yards but found actual measurement to be about 67 square yards, registered under Collector's Old No. 1272, New No. 8436, old Survey No. 2404 and New Survey No. 3860 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E ward No. 204, Street Nos. 129|131 and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the East by public passage, on the West by the said Huzuria Street, on the north by the property of Marwari Vellaji and on the South by the property of Fazaloodin bin Shrajoodin.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Win and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science

AND HIS COMPANY OF

TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.

HEADED BY

Miss EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.

SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.

SPECIAL MATINEE NEXT THURSDAY AT 6 P.M.

Booking at Rose and Co. up to 5-30 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

### EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY. 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:

SORROWS OF SATAN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

### EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Paramount Nautical Extravaganza:—

'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'

Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—

WALLACE BEERY

The Firstwhile Villain and Tragedian

AND

RAYMOND HATTON

One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.

Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

### PATHE CINEMA

(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE BIGGEST CIRCUS DRAMA OF THE AGE.

THE DEVIL'S CIRCUS

FEATURING

NORMA SHEARER

A great Film Depicting the Sorrows and Tragedy lurking behind the gay glitter and gaiety of CIRCUS LIFE!

It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL FILM OF THE CONVERSION OF THE AMERICAN GIRL

Who has now become Her Highness the Maharani Sharmistabai Holkar.

Miss MILLER'S CONVERSION AT NASIK

Produced by Imperial and Oriental Syndicate
See how she was converted to Hinduism.
Also The Popular British Actress

FAY COMPTON

In the Human Drama of Life and Love

LONDON LOVE

Adapted from the novel of Arthur Applin
The adventures of a little East End girl in a West End whirl at

EXTRA SHOW AT 4 P. M. ON NAVROZ DAY.

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

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General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

## PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 19.

| | Ry. Terms Rs. a p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat white 70-30 | 7 6 0 |
| Wheat white Delhi April-May | 7 6 6 |
| Wheats white Sept. | 7 11 0 |
| Linseed bold Brown | 10 2 0 |
| Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore March/May | 9 12 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May | 10 11 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat March/May | 10 11 0 |
| Gingellyseed bold-white | 12 7 0 |
| Poppyseed white March-May | 16 12 0 |
| Castorseed | 9 14 0 |
| Cottonseed | 4 11 6 |
| Groundnuts | 11 9 6 |
| Mowraseed | 8 0 0 |
| Myrabolam Jubbulpore | 24 0 0 |
| Myrabolam Bhimdi | 24 0 0 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 19.

Ready prices have improved by about 1-1/2 annas in Saturday's closing price-levels. Our Forward market has also ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in the prices ruling Saturday evening.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR :—
Ready Rs. 14/5-1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Dogra Rs 9/3-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 9/3-1/2 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs 9/4-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July-Sept. Rs. 9/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 9/10 per cwt F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.—
February Rs. 9/5-1/2.
March Rs. 9/6-1/2 per cwt.
June-July-Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Oct-Dec Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F.B.H.

## WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

The following is the weekly Calcutta share market report from Mr. V. H. Ganny dated March 17th.

Jutes :—This week there was considerable activity in this section and a large turnover was made in most of the stocks. The undertone was very confident as the Commodity market has exibited a much healthier tone for all positions, ready as well as long forwards at rates yielding very profitable margin to the mills.

Although the speculative issues Howrah, Clive and Natonal close at absolutely unchanged rates at 69|10, 54|-, and 38|-, the higher Stocks were more popular and the scrips in special favour among them were Budge Budge at 690 from 675, Orient at 334 and Anglo-India at 552 from 540 in this week, the last named being dealt in a large number at the close.

Fort Gloster mark a rise of 70 points quoting Rs. 1210. The outstanding feature of the week were Gourepore which had an imposing rise of 150 points this week on revival of Bonus Rumour and closed at 1180. Hoogly were another remarkable feature which came into prominence at the close marking a rise of 8 points in a day from 110 to 118.

We recommend Kanknarrah at the current rate of 640 as the scrip is likely to appreciat being unaffected till now.

The remarkable fall in the cheap Stock is evident in the Craig which after touching 4|12 from 6|10 were steady at 5|6

Dividends declared: Alliance 35.

Cottons :—Bengal-Nagpur were a little easier at 31|12.

Coals :—The reports of the F. W. Heilgers Group are on hand and the results are satisfactory. The demand for Bengal is maintained. Burrakur were steady at Rs. 13|12.

Tea Shares :—Reports of some of the Companies are publised. A little more activity is evident in this secton and business for some of the higher denominations has resulted. New Dooars and Banarhat came to business at 1350 and 960. Rydak had buyers upto 860. Hasimara were steady round 47|8, Surangaom have improved from 12|4 to 13|8.

Banks :—Except for a little easiness in the Imperial Bank shares there was nothing worth recording.

Govt. Securities :—Were an easier market with less doing at unchanged rates.

Miscellaneous :—There was less doing this week in this section. Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron were steady round 19 and 17|14. Indian Standard Wagon Preference were in favour at 93. Tata Second Preference were done at 97. Demand for Electrical concerns continues. Benares Electric were taken upto Rs. 2 premium, U. P. Electric at 140. Among Sugar shares a slump is noticeable. New Savan has come down to 5|8, Champaran to 9|8 and Samastipur to 7. Burma Finance came in for a good demand and have improved to 5|6. B. I. Corpn. were steady at 3|14.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19th March 1928 :—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.022 inches, .011 above normal.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 1 p.m. (previous day) 29.817 inches, .004 above normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.044.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees 1.5 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.5 degrees 0.5 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 60 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 143 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

# "ORGANISED HYPOCRISY AND AUTOCRACY."

## NDIA'S HUMILIATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

## DEVOLUTION OF POWER, A SHAM.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Among the speeches delivred at the final reading of the Finance Bill, that of Mr. Srinivas Iyengar was talked of much in the lobbies as reflecting the political developments in the Assembly.

'Vis a vis' Government, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said :—"I also oppose the motion that has been made for the passing of the Finance Bill. I am particularly saddened by the singing of praises which has just proceeded from my honourable friend opposite (Mr. Kikabhai Premchand). I consider, Sir, that all elected representatives of the people of this country and others who sympathise with their exertions for a free India should vote down this Finance Bill for a variety of reasons. Several reasons have been advocated in an elaborate speech which my friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with his vast and varied experience has made this morning. His optimism is perennial. My optimism occasionally suffers a setback.

TRIFLING WITH RIGHTS.

I must say, Sir, that the first reason for which I oppose unhesitatingly this most mischievous measure—I mean the Finance Bill—is that the Government of India have chosen within the twinkling of an eye to restore the substantial cuts which have been made by decisive votes of this Assembly after the most careful deliberation and consideration, and after giving the fullest possible attention to all the points of view. I really cannot understand what this Assembly is for, and what this trifling with rights of this House means. Where is the convention, where is the power which H. E. the Viceroy in his speech last year asked us to assume though it may not be stated in the four corners of the Statute? Where is all that to come from after our decisions, Government restores these grants?

NO CONTROL OVER PURSE.

I notice, Sir, this was not an authorisation by the Governor-General alone under sub-section (8) of Section 67-A of the Government of India Act on the ground that, in his opinion, restoration was necessary for the safety and tranquility of British India or any part thereof. On the other hand, it is a decision by the Government of India, that is the Governor-General in Council as a whole, that in their opinion these demands which have been reduced are essential for the discharge of their responsibility. The Executive Council representative in this House and I submit, Sir, that they were parties to this debate and it is really trifling with us when you go and restore these grants. It reminds me that after all this pompous verbiage, this House has no real control over the purse, either comprehensive or effective. Nearly three-fourths of the expenditure, excluding that upon the railway of the Government of India is withdrawn from the vote of this House. As to the remaining one-fourth we have seen time and again, and this year in a most catastrophic fashion, that it is open to the Government to restore any grant that is withheld or any amount that has been reduced. Therefore, it is "obvious that we have really no power of the purse and that the power of the purse is not comprehensive. For, as I said, nearly 3|4ths roughly speaking, is withdrawn from the vote of the House. In this state of things how can it be contended that it is the duty of this House to vote in favour of a Finance Bill upon which we are told we can exercise our votes without galling restrictions which are placed upon the expenditure side.

NOTHING TO CONGRATULATE UPON.

I submit, in addition to this, if we review the administration of the last twelve months, since March 1927, there is nothing to congratulate ourselves upon for possessing a Government of this description. It is astonishing to me that any Cabinet, whether it is technically removable or irremovable, can be regarded as a self-respecting Cabinet if it retains office still after a vote calling upon the Cabinet to resign the other day. I submit, Sir, that we cannot congratulate ourselves at the close of the first ten years' period that we have got what has been promised to us, that there has been any progressive devolution of power from the British people to the Indian people. There has been no progress towards Swaraj or freedom. On the other hand, whatever power was given to the people by one hand, has been taken away by the other, and all possible efforts are being made to tighten the bolts and screws of the machinery so as to make it impossible for us to get any further revision of the constitution. Do not think that an irresponsible bureaucracy is entitled to put before this Assembly a Finance Bill of this description and ask us to vote in favour of it, nor am I concerned with the difficulties of the bureaucracy.

A CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK.

We are told time and again if we urge in favour of Swaraj and in favour of popular administration in multitudinous detail that our demands cannot be agreed to and if some of the members of the House on this side after a careful perusal of the various reports and statistical and other literature bearing upon the subject indulge in copious detail, and endorse every argument by a wealth of illustration, then we find platitudes flung at us from the other side saying that they cannot do anything further. We are to-day face to face with a constitutional deadlock. I have not the slightest doubt that that deadlock is as much realised by Government as by the members on this side of the House. Our votes do not count at all. Our decisions do not count. Resolutions passed by the Assembly are not given effect to. The resolution like that upon the Skeen Committee which was passed by the Assembly at the last Simla session cannot be given effect to. The other day, we had a preposterous announcement turning down our very modest and humble proposals. In this state of things, can we say that this Government is administering the affairs of India in such a fashion as to enlarge the liberties of the people of this land, as to enable them to require of us their supplies as to enable them to require our sanction for the proposals of the expenditure. It is obvious this Government has not in any sense, either technically or substantially, our confidence. It is equally obvious that the elected members of this House do not command the confidence of the members on the Government benches. Therefore, I say that a deadlock is visible and it is impossible, in this state of things, that we should be asked to vote in favour of a farcical measure of this description.

ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Then we are told that the Army expenditure is very important and therefore this Bill should be passed. I submit the Army is not a national army. The expenditure is out of all proportion to the real needs of the country and is out of all proportion also to the necessities of the situation. It is not an insurance, I contend, for the peace and prosperity of India. It is an insurance for British rule in India and not an insurance for the freedom or happiness of the Indian people. I submit also that we have got difficulties of being linked to an Empire which considers that in its own interests the Indian Army should be maintained on this huge scale, nor am I able to say that the status of Indians abroad is protected by this Government. Whether in Canada or in the United States of America, or the Kenya, the citizens of India who go to those places are not properly looked after by this Government. If we had a responsible Government, our position would be altogether different and what is the price we pay for this Empire. The humiliating position of the Indians abroad is the further price we pay for this Empire.

BLANK RECORD.

I am not able to congratulate the Government either on any policy of retrenchment, reduction of taxation or relief of the unemployed, or on any rational and national system of education. Nor can I congratulate the Government on having pursued a steady and helpful policy in the way of realising one of the spiritual ambitions of Indians in this land. Both Hindus and Muslims, in the matter of prohibition. I do not see, with these grievances being frequently before us, how we can be asked to vote for a Bill of this description. We cannot willingly put fetters upon ourselves. We cannot manacle ourselves and we cannot go into a house of bondage. We are trying to get rid of our fetters. Therefore, I have no use for congratulations or expressions of gratitude which must be confined to the parties of the House where they can be real or conventional.

UNITY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

I myself think that the Government have realised in this session, more than in other sessions, how much more of real communal unity between the various parties of this country has been brought about, and they must know that this memorable session in which the voice of the people has prevailed in no ambiguous fashion is due to that general communal harmony, and to that cordial co-operation between the various political parties represented in this Assembly. Therefore the frequent reproach that has been made that Indians are not able to unite on critical occasions is a reproach which is thoroughly baseless, and I hope we have heard the last of that reproach. I am not a reader of what is in the hearts of the members on the other side, but I do think they must have realised this time—with a shock, it may be—how a united India can really impose its will upon an alien bureaucracy. But the fetters of the Statute are there. The gilt and pomp of a Statute of the Government of India do not appeal to me. What we want is paying with good deeds. We do not want good intentions to which constant reference has been made. There are other places which are paved with good intentions. What I do find, Sir, is this that we have neither a good Government nor a responsible Government, and our demand for Swaraj falls on increasingly deaf ears—not congenitally deaf, but voluntarily deaf. In this state of things, I do not know whether smooth words or conciliatory manner can retard the irresistible march of events. I can only say for myself that I am face to face, not with a good Government or a responsible Government, but with an organised hypocrisy and an organised autocracy.

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A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured.

The first essential is a remedy that is free from harmful or habit-forming drugs—a remedy that will strengthen the bowels—and it would be impossible to suggest anything more suitable than

Little Laxaliver Pills.

This is a pure vegetable remedy that can safely be taken by men, women and children at any time. The pills are small and tasteless, and chemists and storekeepers everywhere sell them at a very moderate price. A weekly dose of Little Laxaliver Pills will keep your stomach clean and your bowels active, and thus protect you from many forms of sickness and disease.

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These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

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These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

**OPENING STRONG ON HIGHER LIVERPOOL—RELAPSED ON LONG LIQUIDATION—REPORTS OF UNWANTED RAINS—TRADE BUYING—CLOSED STEADY—FUTURES 13 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER.**

New York, March 17.

The New York futures market opened strong at a rise of 18 points influenced by higher Liverpool closing quotations. Prices declined some 11 points on long liquidation, with a display of firm absorbing by operators. The weather map showed continuance of rains in Eastern and Western belt where it was unwanted. The influenced resumption of trade buying with a steady improvement in the prices and the market closed steady at a net rise of 13 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 15 points to 19.65c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points. Spot prices advanced 20 points to 19.20c. for a lb.

Looking to the crop news, it appears as if the whole cotton belt is going to worst conditions. Shortage of rain in the Western belt was causing some anxiety, but recent heavy cold rains in Central and Eastern belt are considered unfavourable, causing some anxiety in trade circles. The weather in West belt has not improved as yet and continuance of rains are bound to influence considerable buying by trade and speculators. Now we are coming more under the influence of weather reports and we are afraid, excessive moisture may increase boll weevils. The final ginning report will be issued on Tuesday, the 20th instant showing total ginnings of the last crop.

**N. Y. JULY FLUCTATIONS.**

New York, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous close ..... | 18.93 |
| 10 a.m. opening highest | 19.11 plus .18 |
| 10-30 a.m. lowest .... | 19.00 plus .07 |
| 12 noon close ..... | 19.06 plus .13 |

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Munds and Winslow:—"Market apparently shaping for a substantial advance Indication of consumption approximating last season. Contracts increasingly scarce. Growing realisation of crop in new season imperative. Developments so far indicate delayed start. Drought in Western Texas unbroken. Too much rain in Central and Eastern Belt. Advise purchases."

From New York:—"Rains in Panhandle offset by excessive rains in Eastern and Central Belts. Demand broadened considerable largely for trade account; spot market firm. Securities strong."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends, dated 17th March:—

"Cotton: Spinner fixation caused advance. Looks higher especially if rains East continiue."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 17th inst. as under:

"Realising well absorbed. Tone of market good."

Reuter:—Market is firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant (2 p.m.) from their New York friends:

"Heavy rains in Central Eastern belt causing uneasiness among trade, who are heavy buyers. Still need rains in the West."

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.**

| | Bombay, Mach 19. 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| F.F. Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 17-3-28 | 7200000 | 11453000 |
| ,, Yesterday do. | 133000 | 23000 |
| Exports to date do. | 5374000 | 8392000 |
| Stock at Ports 16-3-28 | 1887000 | 2616000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do. | 916000 | 1097000 |
| ,, Liverpool 16-3-28 | 839,000 | 14,91,000 |
| Visible Supply 16-3 28 | 4793000 | 6531000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 12108000 | 16417000 |

### LIVERPOOL.

**FIRM OPENING—REPORTS OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER—LOCAL AND CONTINENTAL BUYING—SALES 5,000—CLOSED STRONG—FUTURES 18 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER**

Liverpool, March 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 9 to 12 points. Reports of unfavourable weather over the cotton belt influenced considerable buying for local and Continental accounts. Prices ruled strong and closed at a rise of 18 to 16 points. Spot sales amounted 5,000 bales and Middling American improved 16 points to 10.93d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 15 ponts. Egyptians ruled steady and gained 3 to 6 points by the close.

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 17th inst:—

(1) Cold wave continues, light rains Eastern belt, Louisiana and South Texas. Unfavourable.

(2) Good deal of local and Continent buying.

(3) Think present differences offer good opportunity commence transferring May Liverpool longs to July and October.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:

Unfavourable weather.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Lancashire trade improving."

"Spinners' taking so far this season are 10,768,000 bales."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

American Cotton Statistics:—

Brought into sight for the season 12,108,000 bales.

Exports from America for the season 5,598,000 bales.

American mills takings for the season 5,185,000 bales.

World's visible supply 6,502,000 bales.

**LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.**

Liverpool, March 17.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

Week ending 17-3-28

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 12,108,000 |
| Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply | 486,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Visible Supply | 206,000 |
| American Cotton Visible Supply | 4,793,000 |
| Other Cotton Visible Supply | 242,000 |
| Total Sales | 38,420 |
| East Indian Cotton Sales 300 | |
| East Indian Cotton Stock | 26,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Forwarded | 5,400 |
| East Indian Cotton Actual Export | 100 |
| East Indian Cotton Actual Imports | 1,000 |
| American Cotton Afloat | 126,000 |
| East Indian Cotton Afloat | 36,000 |
| Total Afloat | 221,000 |
| Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton | 286,000 |

**PRODUCE RECEIPTS**

Bombay, March 19.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 17th March.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 11,472 |
| Linseed | 17,314 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 3,542 |
| Gingellyseeds | 3,788 |
| Poppysed | 59 |
| Groundnuts | 21,917 |
| Castorseed | 8,636 |
| Rice | 192,817 |
| Myrabollams | 8,431 |
| Cottonseed | 10,017 |
| Mowraseed | 131 |
| Gram | 4,994 |
| Joowar | 2,141 |
| Maize | 39 |
| Barley | 402 |
| Coal | 439 tons. |

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**"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"**


### BOMBAY.

OPTION DEALERS' BUYING—HEDGE SELLING AND LIQUIDATION—LIVER POOL OPENING FIRM—LATER QUIET—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, March 17.

Following a further rise of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 374 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 375 on active buying by option dealers. At this level long liquidation caused a decline of Rs. 372|12. Prices ruled steady at this level and later on improved on firm Liverpool opening Prices. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Broach A./M. | 373 | 4 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Broach J./A. | 377 | 4 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal March | 314 | 0 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal May | 314 | 0 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra March | 342 | 0 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra May | 341 | 8 | 0 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, March 19.

The forward market opened here at Rs. 373|4 for Broach A./M. delivery but eased off to Rs. 371-8 in sympathy with easier Liverpool cables showing 5 points lower. A small rally succeeded and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Broach A/M | 372 | 4 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Broach J/A | 376 | 4 | 0 |
| F.G.M.B. Bengal March | 314 | 0 | 0 |
| F.G.M.G. Bengal May | 315 | 0 | 0 |
| Fine M.G Oomra March | 344 | 0 | 0 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra May | 342 | 0 | 0 |

The Bombay Cotton market will remain entirely closed on Wednesday, the 21st instant on account of "Jamshedi Naoroz."

**SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, March 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 228.40+1.10 |
| June | 234.40+1.50 |
| September | 237.10+0.50 |

**TENDERS.**

Bombay, March 19.

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| F.G.M.G. Bengal March | 400 | 3,800 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra March | 300 | 3,500 |

**DAILY ROOM RATES**

Bombay March 19.

Bengal 313 March.
Bengal 314 May.
Broach 373 A.-M.
Broach 377 J.-A.
Umra 341 March.
Umra 342 May.

**SPOT RATE.**

Bombay, March 19.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 336 | 329 | 322 | 315 | 307 |
| S. P. | 334 | 327 | 320 | 313 | 305 |
| Rajputana | 336 | 329 | 322 | 315 | 307 |
| P. A. | — | 429 | 422 | 415 | — |
| Umra No. 3 | 357 | 350 | 343 | 333 | — |
| C. P. No. 1 | 382 | 375 | 368 | 358 | — |
| C. P. No. 2 | 370 | 363 | 356 | 346 | — |
| Khandesh | — | 345 | 335 | 325 | 315 |
| Muthia | — | — | 328 | 318 | 308 |

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, March 19.

100 Forbes & Co., Vamboni, 325.
100 Forbes & Co., Satona, 316.
100 Forbes & Co., Barwaha, 332.
100 Forbes & Co., Wun, 366 1|2.
200 Forbes & Co., Wardha, 365|367.
100 Forbes & Co., Nagpur, 372|374.
100 Japan T. & Co., Vambori, 325.
200 Japan T. & Co., Amraoti, 328.
100 Japan T. & Co., Shegaon, 328.
100 Japan T. & Co., Malkapur, 328.
200 Japan T. & Co., Hingoli, 328.
100 Japan T. & Co., Basim, 327.
100 Japan T. & Co., Chopda, 327.
100 Japan T. & Co., Darwah, 349.
100 Bombay & Co., Verubal, 305.
100 Volkart Bros., Broach, 367.
100 Volkart Bros., Shahada, 519.
100 Volkart Bros., Munmar, 303.
300 L. K. Vashanjee, Veraval, 303|307.

**INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.**

Bombay. March 19.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 17.3-28. | This year | Since 1st Sept. Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,982 | 254,274 | 304,057 |
| Central India | 1,458 | 239,282 | 245,656 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 1,126 | 235,870 | 176,921 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 174 | 93,958 | 61,277 |
| Berar | 2,993 | 517,299 | 506,401 |
| Central Provinces | 2,074 | 227,076 | 206,208 |
| Total Oomras | 9,807 | 1,567,789 | 1,500,517 |
| Dholera | 1,547 | 85,025 | 99,207 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 17 | 61,545 | 53,226 |
| Rajputana | 45 | 33,663 | 34,838 |
| Sind-Punjab | 409 | 126,324 | 99,290 |
| Broach | 643 | 20,517 | 33,684 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 407 | 6,931 | 30,918 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 19 | 4,287 | 13,247 |
| Cocoanada | .... | .... | 395 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 9 | 8,811 | 4,753 |
| Persian | .... | 3,727 | 3,373 |
| American | .... | 24,300 | 104,047 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,031 | 16,030 | 27,060 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts. | .... | 66 | 51 |
| Total | 13,934 | 1,959,015 | 2,004,806 |

### BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Co., Ltd.

**GOLD.**

Bombay, March 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Ready | 21 | 9 | 0 |
| Chaitra | 21 | 7 | 3 |
| Vaishakha | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99 | 21 | 7 | 3 |

**SILVER.**

Bombay, March 19.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 60 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver London Ready | 26 | 7 | 0 |
| Forward | 26 | 4 | 0 |
| London/Shanghai— | | | |
| Opening | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Closing | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| New York Cent | 57 | 11 | 0 |

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chaitra | 60/4 | 60/4 | 60/2 | 60/2 |
| Vaishakha | 60/3 | 60/3 | 60/1 | 60/1 |

London tone:— Quiet. Undertone is steady. India was a buyer at lower rates.

Silver double options:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chaitra | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Vaishakh | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Gold duble options.—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chaitra | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Vaishakh | 0 | 1 | 3 |

Central Bank Bar Rates:—
10 tolas Bar at Rs. 21-11-0 per tola.
5 tolas Bar at Rs. 21-12-0 per tola.

### MONEY MARKET.

**EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS**

Bombay, March 19.

E. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1-5 31-32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1/6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon. soon.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 April.
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1/2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 267-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 174.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.88 17th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 1|16 19th inst.
London|Japan 1|11-1|8 17th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 17th inst.
London|Belgium 35.01 17th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 17th inst.
London|Italy 92.40 17th inst.
Tone of Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 17th inst £4|4|11-1|2; 16th inst. £4|4|11-1|2.
Silver London Ready 17th inst. 26-7|16; 16th inst. 26-7|16.
Silver London Forward 17th inst. 2 -1|4; 16th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 17th inst. 57-11|16; 16th inst. 57-11|16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 17th inst. 4-5|32 per cent; 16th inst. 4-5|32 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 17th inst. 4-5|32 per cent; 16th inst. 4-5|32 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 mos 5-1|2 per cent.
6 mos 5 per cent.
12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

**BOMBAY STATISTICS.**

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th March ..... 19,26,325
Same time last season ..... 19,71,093

Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th March:

| | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 40,006 | 4,293 |
| Continent | 3,50,629 | 1,94,278 |
| China | 46,800 | 1,37,002 |
| Japan | 5,14,165 | 8,29,989 |
| Coast Ports | 16,160 | 9,242 |
| U. S. A. | 1,675 | 201 |
| Total | 9,69,435 | 11,75,005 |

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 15th March 1928 ..... 54,184
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 15th March, 1928 ..... 4,39,955
Same period last year ..... 5,26,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th March, 1928. ..... 8,86,089
Same time last year ..... 5,75,533

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

| In full-pressed Bales. | 17-3-28. | 1st Sept. to 15th March. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,192 | 302,310 | 198,772 |
| Japan & China | 12,565 | 560,965 | 966,991 |
| Coast Ports | .... | 16,160 | 9,242 |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 54,184 | 58,825 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 17,837 | 63,029 |
| Total | 15,757 | 1,041,456 | 1,296,859 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## EARLY DECLINE ON TIRED LIQUIDATION

## TATA IRONS GOOD UNDRTEONE.

**MILL SHARES.**

Bombay, March 19.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet at a small decline, and rled easy on tired long liquidation. Cotton prices are fairly firm, but demand for cloth has not broadened a syet. Some of the well managed mills who are particularly doing fairly good business, gave some hopes of a an improvements in shares and under this belief there was accumulation of long interest. Every month longs had to pay heavy premiums and brokerage and in the absence of any speculotive demand values of shares failed to show any strength as operators are engaged in manipulating industrial shares. Thus the dead-lock created in Mill shares induced liquidation which resulted in some decline. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 943|12 but delined to Rs. 940 and closed steady at Rs. 943|8. Fazal opened at Rs. 881|4 and declined to Rs. 876|4 to close at Rs. 880|Pearl opened at Rs. 597|8 and after declining Rs. 2|8 closed at the opening level. Century declined to Rs. 448|12 after opening at Rs. 452|8. Later on ruled steady and closed at Rs. 453|12. Thus to-day's liquidation by tired bulls has im-proved the technical situation and in view of existence of scattered short interest we believe it dangerous to remian short in Mill shares of well managed concerns. On the contrary should prices show further weakness, we prefer to buy scale down as fundamentals are in favour of higher prices in the long run.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

While active business in this section shows fundamental strength, we believe some shares have gone far enough for purchases. However in view of active manipulation by some operators, may result in fusther rise. Thus the bullish tacties engineered by operators result in further sharp advances, we think advantages should be taken to unload holdings and await further development. Tata Iron Deferred shares opened at Rs. 322|8 but declined to Rs. 320|10 on scattered liquidation. At this level active bull support hardened prices to Rs. 327|8 and closed at Rs. 326|4. Ordinary shares opened steady at Rs. 86|8 and after declining to Rs. 86|4 rallied to Rs. 87|8. Hydros declined to Rs. 1165|5 but improved Rs. 5| before the close. Alcocks were liquidated downward up to Rs. 386|4 but registered a sharp rally to Rs. 396|4 and closed at Rs. 395| Cement shares ruled rather steady. Shivrajpur was easy on reports of less dividend. In the cash list business showed somewhat improved conditions with little changes in values.

**SECURITIES.**

3-1|2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 75|6 and improved to Rs. 75|8 on scattered buying. At this level selling pressure increased and prices ruled quiet. The undertone is rather quiet.

**COTTON MILLS.**

Bomaby, March 17.

| Paid up. | | Closing rates. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmed. Advance | 400 |
| 100 | Alliance | 30 |
| 50 | Apollo | 6 4 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 312\|8 |
| 200 | Bombay Dyeing | 942\|8 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 260 |
| 100 | Century | 453\|12 |
| 100 | Colaba Land | 131\|4 |
| 500 | Central India P. | 515 |
| 100 | Coorla | 172/8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 186\|4 |
| 250 | Currim. | 260 |
| 500 | David | 260 |
| 250 | Dawn | 615 |
| 200 | Edward Sassoon | 112/8 |
| 10 | S. D. Sassoon | 0/14/6 |
| 100 | Elphinstone | 16 |
| 150 | Fazulbhoy | 880 |
| 50 | Finlay | 137/8 |
| 1000 | F. Petit | 500 |
| 100 | Globe | 30 |
| 100 | Gokak | 131/4 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 317\|8 |
| 100 | Indore Malwa | 367\|8 |
| 100 | Jamshed Mfg. | 47/8 |
| 300 | Kastoorchand | 23\|8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 97/8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 262\| xd. |
| 1000 | Luxmi Cotton | 6850 |
| 100 | Madhavrao Scd. | 7 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 2028 |
| 500 | Mathuradas | 50 |
| 1000 | Maneckji Petit | 1600 |
| 100 | Meyer Sassoon | 85 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 2030 |
| 200 | New Great | 297\|8 |
| 10 | New City | 115 |
| 250 | Pabaney | 290 |
| 200 | Pearl | 597\|8 |
| 100 | Phoniex | 431\|4 |
| 250 | Simplex | 203/12 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 7850 |
| 50 | Swan | 138/12 |
| 100 | Swadesh | 516\|4 |
| 500 | Tata Mill | 75 |
| 500 | Vishnu Cotton | 3000 |

**BANKS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 127 | Imperial | 350 |
| 125 | Imperial | 350 |
| 50 | India | 90/8 |
| 25 | Baroda | 92/8 |
| 25 | Central | 25/8 |
| 25 | Eastern | 94 |
| £12 1/2 | National Bank | 250 |

**RAILWAYS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ali Prantej | 880 |
| | Amritsar Patti | 12 |
| | B/Cen. Prov. Rly. | 101 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 109 |
| 100 | Guzerat Rly. | 90/12 |
| 100 | Hoshiarpur | 100 |
| 100 | Khulna Baghirhat Rly. | 98 |
| 90 | Mandra Bhon. | 78/8 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunf | 98 |
| 100 | Sialkote | 103 |
| 100 | Upper Sindh | 88/8 |
| 100 | Upper Sindh | 90 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 725 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Electric | 121/4 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 775 |
| 100 | Alcock | 395 |
| 125 | B. Burma | 852/8 |
| 10 | B. Burma No. 1 | 305 |
| 10 | Br. India Insurance | 8/8 |
| 8sh. | Bt. Burma Pet | 4\|11 |
| 100 | B. Tramway | 156\|14 |
| 50 | B. Tramway | 68/8 |
| 200 | Bombay Steam | 295\|12 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 48\|8 |
| 10 | Bundi Cement | 24\|6 |
| 250 | Indian Cement | 332/8 |
| 10 | Central India Mining | 22\|4 |

**SECURITIES**

Bombay, March 19.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
2 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-3.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.
6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1937 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1939 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-48 Rs. 101/14
Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75|7, 1945|55 Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, March 19.

3 to 6 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Money Market:—Steady.

**THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.**

Bombay, March 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50|8, Highest 50|11, Closing 50|6.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4|12|9, Closing 4|12|6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 58|12, Closing 58|10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £ 1 | Eastern Chemical ordy. | 1/8 |
| do 2 | Do. Defd. | 1 |
| 100 | Katni Ordinary | 250 |
| 100 | Katni Deferred | 872\|8 |
| 50 | Oriental Life Ass. | 2225 |
| 10 | Punjab P. Cement | 16 |
| 10 | Punjab P. Cement Pref. | 15 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 42\|12 |
| 75 | Tata Iron Ordinary | 87\|8 |
| 20 | Tata Iron 1st Defd. | 326\|4 |
| 20 | Tata Iron 1st Defd. | 137 |
| 100 | Tata Iron 2nd Pref. | 98/8 |
| 1080 | Tata Hydro | 1170 |
| 100 | Tata Oil | 40 |
| 100 | Tata Powe rOrd. | 592/8 |
| 100 | Tata Power Pref. | 920 |
| 215 | Scindia Steam | 19\|3 |

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement | 14/15 |
| 100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 136 |
| 100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref. | 98/8 |
| 1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref. | 1040 |
| 1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref. | 1115 |
| 500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref. | 625 |
| 150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. | 138 |
| 500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. | 485 |
| 500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. | 118 |

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Public meeting of students to welcome the Parsee World cyclists at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

New India Assurance Co., Ltd., shareholders' meeting, Share-brokers' Hall, Dalal Street, 4 p.m.

### WEDNESDAY, March 21.

Jamshed Nowroze (Parsi holiday): Banks closed.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of the 15th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 22nd at 8-0 a.m. s.s. "Genoa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th April.

### ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

### CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th March 1928, to 6 a.m. of 19th March 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 12, deaths 3; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 78. Total Mortality this day last year was 84.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Mr. Lalitji. In some Garbas of Dayaram Kavi. Nirbhaya Thakhar—In Mimicry.

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-20 p.m.—Exceerpts from the Light Opera "Der Rosenkavalier". By Richard Strauss. As Recorded In the Queen's Hall, London. By the Augmented Tivoli Orchestra. Conductor—Dr. Richard Strauss.

9-45 p.m.—Dance Music. The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director—Mr. Harold Elmes. (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel).

11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

# LATE SIR RAMANBHAI

## BOMBAY GUJARATIS' TRIBUTE

A meeting of the Gujaratis residing at Santuacruz, Ville Parle, Andheri, Khar etc was held on Sunday the 18th March 1928 to express their sorrow at the death of Sir Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth Kt. The chair was taken by Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mr. B. B. Trivedi, J. K. Mehta, Mr. N. B. Divatia and Mr. H. J. Anjaria. Tributes were paid to the eminent qualities that distinguished the deceased in all the spheres of public life. A resolution expressing regret at his death and at the gap thus created in the public life of Gujrat was passed and a copy of same was forwarded to Lady Vidya Nilkanth.

# CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

## ANNUAL MEETING

The first annual general meeting of the Children's Aid Society, started with the principal object of establishing a non-official agency for enforcing the Bombay Children's Act into force, was held at the St. George's Hospital on Monday evening.

In the report, it was stated that during a period of 9-1/2 months, 428 children were admitted to the Remand Home and 138 children were forcibly removed from brothels Out of the children admitted, 357 were boy and 58 girls.

His Excellency the Governor, who presided appealed to the local bodies and philonthropic public to carry out the beneficient intentions of the Children's Act.

# KING GEORGE SCHOOL

## SIR CURRIMBHOYS APPEAL

The annual Social gathering was held of the King George English School of the Indian Education Society at the new building of the Society near Dadar, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Bart., presiding. Sir Currimbhoy distributed prizes to the students successful in examinations and sports In the course of his speech, he said that the new school building appeared to be a sanatorium for the students. He appealed to the public to direct their charities the institution

# TRAMWAY CO.'S DIVIDENDS

## FOURTEEN PER CENT DECLARED

## REVIVAL OF TRAFFIC

In the report of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the year ended 31st December 1927, the Directors state that during the year, there were signs of recovery of trade and that there was a substantial increase of Rs. 10.99 lakhs on the general revenue, the net receipts amounting to Rs. 72,06,632, as compared with Rs. 70,27,788 in the previous year.

### PROFIT AVAILABLE.

The total revenue for the year 1927 from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,60,90,147-1-6 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 88,83,515-5-11.

The net receipts from the year's working aggregated Rs. 72,06,631-11-7.

From this balance, the following further items of expenditure have to be deducted interest for the year on the 7 per cent. Debenture Debt Rs. 7,00,000-0-0; provision for depreciation: , Rs. 16,86,450; Provision for reserve against fluctuations in value of Assets Rs. 75,000; Provision for writing off rights and concessions Rs. 40,710; and Provision for writing off expenses re. extension of Debenture period Rs. 1,00,000.

After making these deductions aggregating Rs. 26,02,160 there remains an available balance of profit of Rs. 46,04471-11-7 to which has to be added the amount brought forward from 1926 amount Rs. 2,18,866-11-1 making a balance of profit available for distribution of Rs. 48,22,838-6-8.

The Directors recommend that this sum be appropriated as follows:—To dividend for the year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares Rs. 6,30,000; To payment of Dividend for the year on the Ordinary Shares at 14 per cent. Rs. 37,80,000; To Bonus of one month's pay to the Company's officers and employees Rs. 1,90,000; and to be carried forward to next year's Account Rs. 2,22,838-6-8; Total Rs. 48,22,838-6-8.

### REVIVAL OF TRAFFIC.

A principal feature of the year was the revival of traffic after a considerable period when it was stationary or declining, and the improvement of the service. The policy of accelerating the service was continued during the year, three fresh services being equipped with mechanical brakes and speeded up Traffic developed on the routes where the services were quickened and plans have been prepared to deal with the two main routes from the Museum to the north of the island and by stages with the whole of the Company's system except in the congested areas.

# EXCISE POLICE ON WATCH

## ELEVEN ARRESTS IN BOMBAY

In the cours e four days, Bombay Excise Police have been able to arrest as many as 11 persons on charges of smuggling opium charas etc. On March 18 last, Shaman Amiruddin and two others who arrived at Victoria Terminus by the North East Passenger were arrested at the platform and the Excise Police claim to have found 35 pounds of opium. On the next day four Muslims belonging to the same gang were arrested but no contraband stuff was found with them On the 17th inst. Faizally Khanally and two others were arrested at Wadi Bunder while they were taking delivery of certain parcels containing opium, despatched from Khandwa. The same day one Abdul Haque was arrested at the Grant Road station on his arrival by the Peshawar mail. It is stated he possessed 12 revolver cartridges without license.

All the accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and were remanded in custody as enquiries were not completed.

# WEAVERS' STRIKE ENDS

## OPERATIVES RESUME WORK

The strike of the weavers of Morarji Gokuldas mill abruptly came to an end on Monday. About three hundred weavers were paid off their wages till the date of strike on Saturday. The remaining 70 therefore joined the mill on Monday morning unconditionally.

In regard to the Madhavji Dharasy mill also about 150 workmen resumed their work by the persuasion of Syed Munawar. Syed Munawar explained to the men who had collected near the mill gates to go to work as he said the rates the management gave at present, were sufficient and there was no chance of thei enhancement just at present.

### TEXTILE MILL CONTINUES.

The strike of the Textile mill continued on Monday. About 150 workmen collected near the mill gates and dispersed at 8 a.m.

## "INDORE NOTES"

A Correspondent writes:— It is not true as given out by your Indore correspondent that the Junior Maharani Indirabai's marriage ceremony was performed by Col. Lambhatte. The father of the Junior Maharani being unwell, the "Kanya-dan" ceremony had to be performed by the bride's uncle. Col Lambhatte was the household officer and the functions connected with the second marriage in the year 1913 were merely under his direction. The relatives of the bride were present with their own Brahmin priest, and the second marriage took place in the same manner as the Hairesponent's wedding in the year 1924 and no one except the bride's relations took part in the ceremonies.

# WORK BEFORE COUNTRY

# NEED OF OVERHAULING CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

## SCHEME OF PROGRESSIVE MASS MOVEMENT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The session of the Central Legislature is coming to a close. There is discussion among the Congress Party members as to the work in the country during summer. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in a statement to the press suggests overhauling of the Congress organisation on an adequate financial basis and working up the boycott atmosphere so as to evolve a progressive scheme of mass movement including boycott of foreign cloth towards the goal of independence.

POPULAR VICTORIES IN ASSEMBLY.

During this session, popular parties in the Assembly have done their very best to organise success for Swaraj and democracy, and a series of unexampled defeats for Government. The Assembly has never done better and it cannot within limitations of its present composition do more. The maximum of the political effort and of concerted action due to the energetic co-operation of political parties, and of the leading members of the Hindu and Muslim communities has so far as Council work is concerned, been reached. The last diplomatic and constitutional defences of the bureaucracy have been stormed and laid bare. Nothing but the naked force of irresponsible autocracy remains. Naturally more popular parties in the legislatures have taken advantage of such powers as they have under this so-called constitution. Moreover, Government has been obliged to retreat from the fields of persuation, co-operation and compromise to their original position that might of alien conquerers is their right. It must have now become clear to all parties and persons that have not so far agreed with the Congress that the unique success of this Assembly session has only resulted in the hardening of the bureaucracy and of stiffening of Government as shown, for instance, by shameless and cynical restoration of grants withheld or reduced by the Assembly. All those who differ from the Congress must, therefore, now realise that work in the Councils and the Assembly leads by itself nowhere, and that freedom and Swaraj are as far off as ever. It is upto all of them to co-operate with the Congress in the work outside the Councils and the Assembly, and to devise a concerted plan of action.

MASS MOVEMENT NEEDED.

Truth is being increasingly driven home that without mass movement or mass action we cannot succeed in capturing the last citadel of an alien rule. While, on the one hand, we should not constantly be saying, as we are now doing, that the country is not ripe for civil disobedience or for non-payment of taxes; on the other hand, we must learn from past experience of avoiding any disastrous reaction. A graduated and progressive scheme of mass movement is, therefore, indicated in the present conditions and will, I am confident, be successful. The first step to be taken is a thorough overhaul and reorganisation of the Congress. It should include all those, whatever their party labels, who are now willing to work together. Provincial and Central Congress organisations must be enlarged so as to include as ex-officio members, Congress members in Provincial or Central Legislature as the case may be. It must also involve a vigorous membership campaign for the Congress in villages and towns. Funds for the purpose of finding travelling and subsistance allowances for propagandists and for daily expenses of every Congress organisations have to be raised. The collection of another large Tilak Swaraj Fund has become an immediate and paramount necessity. Then only will the Congress organisation as in 1920-1922 be an efficient nation-wide organisation, clear in its vision, firm in its purpose and dynamic in its activities. Differences and disruptions, the stagnations and stultifications, the feeble and hasty advances followed by hasty and humiliating retreats, will then disappear as if by magic. The only want is the want of funds, and not the want of workers, nor the want of patriotism nor of readiness for sacrifice. The Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha, the Liberal League and such other parties as agree with them must co-operate and concentrate their attention on raising a large and adequate Swaraj fund.

FIRST ITEM OF WORK.

The first item of work should be boycott of the Simon Commission. It has been a wonderful success so far notwithstanding dilution here or raversal there. Artificial welcomes and engineered anti-boycott demonstrations and obsequious reports here and there from the press or other correspondents and gasconades indulgenced in by some of the members of the Commission themselves cannot serve to hide the truth which has been so graphically described by Mr. Thurtle. The Government of India must have assured the Secretary of State before the appointment of the Commission that the anticipated boycott would be a failure, and they had therefore to do their best to make good their promise by using all their resources at their disposal including orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I have no doubt, however, that the Government and the Commission have now realised that both are unwanted in this country. We must however keep up this boycott propaganda and increase its intensity, variety and volume.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

As to the second item of work there has been an amount of talk of boycott of foreign cloth, but we have not yet, except in Bengal, started work. An immediate successful boycott of foreign cloth involves linking together of khadi and Swadeshi which can, in my opinion, be done without affecting the former to any extent. It should also be possible to select one or two other British goods and boycott them, for I do not share the pessimism of those that belittle the boycott of British goods.

THE ONE GOAL.

Lastly and above all, the declaration of the Indian National Congress, at its Madras session, that our goal is complete national independence for India should be implemented step by step. That is the one ideal that has given fresh life and tone to the country, and it must not be allowed to recede into the background. Week after week, on the same day and at the same hour, huge meetings should be held all over India, in every town and principal village, proclaiming our independence. All talk of dominion status or being within the Empire to any extent, or for any purpose, must be given up. Tearing, raging propagana throughout the length and breadth of India on a basis of independence and independence alone must be immediately set on foot, and must be carried on till Congress meets at Calcutta in December. There we should solemnly proclaim our independence not as our goal but as of our immediate and only purpose, making it clear that we leave no door open thereafter. We have tried our best to be reasonable and prudent and persuasive and have exhausted all the resources of our diplomacy. From the moment, the Government of India have had the audacity to defy the Assembly and restore grants, we cannot afford to have mental moral or verbal reservations on the issue of independence. The Congress and every party in the country must, therefore stand for complete independence for India at all costs, and in any event, and without of qualifying 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'unlesses' and 'untils.'

# MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

## TO ATTEND VIENNA YOUTH CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Mar. 19.

Information has been received from Ahmedabad that Gandhiji has practically accepted the invitation to attend the Youth Conference at Vienna and that he will shortly leave for Europe. He is also expected to visit England, France, Germany Switzerland and probably Russia. Final plans will be made on receipt of M. Romain Rolland's letters which is expected very shortly.—A. P.

# HOCKEY

## AGA KHAN TOURNEY

G. I. P. RLY. REGT. BEAT SALSETTE AMATEURS.

Monday's match between the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. and the Salsette Amateurs provided a close tussle, the latter eventually winning by two goals to nil. The game was far from one-sided and with a little luck perhaps the Salsette Amateurs might have been the winners. They did everything but score, and time and again the railway supporters suffered anxious moments. Gibson in the railway goal, was at the top of his form and may be said to have saved his side.

G. I. P. Rly. 2 goals.

Salsette Amateurs Nil.

G. I. P. Regt.: Gibson; Callaghan and McNamara; Mills, Loveday and Shields; Sullivan, Pearson, H. Smith, Wilmer and C.Smith.

Salsette Amateurs: Reuben; Vaidya and Chandroo; D'Souza, H. Tehodore and G. Theodore; N. Vaidya, Grindley, R. Vaidya, A. Disney and R. Wasker.

Referee: Messrs. Wood and C. D'Souza.

## TO-DAYS MATCH

Briraji Young Team vs. G. I. P. Parel

## ANOTHER DAYTONA BEACH RECORD

At Daytona Beach, Florida, world famed, for its car speeding achievements, Capt. Malcolm Campbell's "best -ever" was followed on 20th February by yet another record event, when a stock Auburn car put up a new high speed record for stock cars by reaching 104.37 miles per hour.

"Chronicle" Photo.

The three intrepid Parsi cyclists were given a rousing welcome on Sunday when they returned home after their world tour.

# HIGH COURT

## LANGLEY D'ARCY APPEAL

Further hearing was resumed on Monday before a special Appellate Bench consisting of Sir Louis Crump and Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court of the Langley-D'Arcy Libel case appeal against Mr. Justice Kemp's award of one rupee as damages to the plaintiff. Both the parties are way from India.

Resuming his arguments for the plaintiff, Mr. Langley, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai submitted that there was not sufficient evidence to support the trial judge's finding that the plaintiff's selections of mares for his horses at Poona was not so much to train them as to mislead the public as to their form. Nor was the judge correct in saying that the instructions were such as to prevent the plaintiff from winning at Poona. The defendant had failed to establish his plea of justification, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment with costs.

Mr. O'Gorman then addressed the Court for the defendant, Capt. D'Arcy.

Mr. O'Gorman had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

# DESTINY OF MANKIND

## AMERICAN PROFESSORS PEEP INTO FUTURE

NEW YORK, March 18.

A special cable to the "Evening News of India" says:—

An engrossing theory, which, if it is confirmed, may change entirely the view held by the scientific world about the destiny of mankind, was presented by Professor Millikan, the famous physicist, in an address at the California Institute of Technology.

Professor Millikan stated that, contrary to the orthodox view that the universe is slowly disintegrating, certain experiments conducted by him indicated that the creative process is continually going on through the action of cosmic rays and that matter is constantly being formed in the shape of ordinary elements.

In view of the eminent position occupied by Professor Millikan in the scientific world and the revolutionary nature of his theory the address is expected to agitate scientific minds throughout the world for a long time.

# CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

## PROMINENT INDIAN MEMBER DEAD

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 19.

In the share market the Jute shares opened firm. Howrahs Clives had doings at improved prices and Auckland, Anglo-India, Cheviot, Hooghly and Lothian showed considerable advance in value, closing tone being firm. Cols had buyers. Miscellaneous showed no special feature. Teas were steady, and business was small. Government securities were dull.

The market closed at 2 p.m. owing to the death of a prominent Indian Member.

Government Securities:—3 1|2 per cent. G. P. 75|5; 5 per cent Loan (1945-55) 106|13.

Jutes:—Auckland 433; Anglo-India 560; Champdany 206; Cheviot 399; Clive 54|2; Craig 5|14; Fort William 497|8; Goorepore 1196; Empire 65|8; Hooghly 126|8; Howrah 70; Hukumchand 24|12; Kankinarrah 648|8; Kelvin 907|8; Lawrence 384|8; Lansdowne 370; Lothian 646|8 National 38; Reliance 99; Inverlu 8|16.

Miscellneous.—Indian Iron and Steel 18|14; Indian Steel Wagon (Pref.) 93|8.

LONDON, March. 19.

Bulawayo—The three Royal Air Force aeroplanes flying from Cairo to Cape have arrived here.—Reuter.

LONDON, March. 19.

Sydney—The aeroplane "Red Rose" has arrived at Port Darwin.—Reuter.

# LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### JULY.

### NEW YORK

| | March 19. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.06 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.98 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.98 |
| Difference | —.08 |

### LIVERPOOL

| | March 19. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.17 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.17 |
| Difference | Unchanged |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.11 |
| Difference | —.06 |
| Broach Expectation | 370 0 0 |

TO SECURE
**Health & Strength**
USE
ZANDU'S
**Makardhwaj**
*a Remedy that in*
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
**Unrivalled in Ayurved**
IN
**General Debility**
**Nervous Debility**
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
**Makardhwaj**
k a rdhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
( Purna Chandrodaya )
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
**Makardhwaj Guti**
Swa a Chandrodaya Makardhwaj
( Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa. )
( Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan )
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
*Have it from To-day*
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
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BOMBAY, 2

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1928.

# SPLENDID LEAD

Two welcome features marked the enthusiastic and important deliberations of the Bombay Provincial Nationalist Non-Brahmin Conference held at Nasik on Sunday. The resolution it passed to boycott the Simon Commission indicates the ardent desire of the younger generation of Non-Brahmins to fall into line with advanced political views. The other significant feature is that, although the "Elder Statesmen" of the Non-Brahmins are still under the sway of old habit of falling an easy prey to official caprice, even among them there are men of mature experience like Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji and Mr. Walchand Kothari who refuse to listen to the self-seeking voice of separatist interests and havve the courage to give the younger generation the right lead. The Conference passed many resolutions of a comprehensive character, touching upon educational and social reform and it advocated prohibition. But by far the most important of the resolutions it passed was the boycott of the Simon Commission.

The stirring speech of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, was thoroughly nationalist in tone and temper. "We find ultra-loyalists," he said, "who have proclaimed the Commission as a god-send and expressed a desire to welcome it. Fortunately, the number of such persons is negligible and no importance could be attached to this exhibition of fatuous loyalty in the face of the almost unanimous decision of the country to boycott the Commission." The President of the Conference Mr. Kothari emphasized the need of a thorough boycott of the Commission with equal earnestness. This splendid lead given by the Non-Brahmins of the Bombay Presidency should be an eye-opener to those who have been counting upon division in the country on the questoion of boycott. Self-help is the real remedy to secure the political advance of India, and it is gratifying to notice that self-help was the doctrine preached at the Nasik Conference. It laid emphasis quite rightly on village organisation and in eradicating the curse of illiteracy. In fact this illiteracy, as Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji pertinently observed, is the "root cause" of the present stagnation which the Non-Brahmin community in this Presidency feels very keenly. That it should be so keenly aware now of the stagnation is in itself a healthy sign of advance. But a healthier sign was the approbation with which the audience at Nasik received Mr. Manaji Rajuji's remark that they could not expect real help from Government "constituted as its was at present", and that the Ministers were "in spite of their genuine desire to do something absolutely helpless and impotent." The best and the quickest method of ending the present fraudulent system of government under Dyarchy is to insist upon real Self-Government by refusing co-operation with the All-White Commission. The Non-Brahmin Conference at Nasik has done well in refusing such co-operation and giving the community a courageous and right lead.

# DECEPTIVE PROTECTION.

The new proposals of the Government of India to protect the Indian wagon industry, as embodied in the Bill now before the Assembly, are ill calculated to serve the purpose in view. All the members of the Select Committee on the Bill are opposed to the main proposals, Sir George Rainy being the only one to support them. For a better understandng of the view point of the majority of the Committee it is necessary to have a glance at the recent progress of the wagon industry and its present plight. Till the year 1918 Government did little or nothing to develop the industry in spite of its undoubted utility as a key industry and its great possibilities in the country. In that year, however, Government guaranteed to purchase 3,000 wagons annually for ten years at a fair price. Relying on this assurance capitalists built up the industry but their success was intermittent owing mainly to severe competition with foreign firms. After 1924, however, under the system of bounties recommended by the Tariff Board, the industry made fair progress and promised soon to work on a self-supporting basis. Unfortunately, in 1925-26 the Railway Board, composed entirely of Europeans, made heavy purchases of wagons in foreign markets, though it knew or ought to have known that improvement in Railway administration would appreciably reduce the number of wagons needed by it. The result was a sudden restriction of the demand for Indian wagons and an unmerited blow to the Indian industry. A promising Indian firm, the Peninsular Locomotive Company, had to close down its works, which was taken over by Government. But the worst of it is that the future demand for wagons cannot assume normal proportions for the next three years.

This chequered history of the Indian wagon industry convinced the Tariff Board that the one thing needed by the industry more than any other was that till the industry is enable to stand on its own legs all the orders for wagons must be placed in India and in India alone. In its report published a few days ago the Board stated that under the stimulus of the bounty scheme the industry had progressed well enough to be able even to withstand foreign competition without any protection provided there was a fair and steady demand for wagons. But as such demand is not possible at least for the next three years owing to the conduct of the Railway Board, the Board recommends that until the demand for wagons and underframes in India reaches a total of 5,000 annually, all orders should be placed in India by competitive tenders from Indian manufactures, Government fixing maximum prices within which tenders will be accepted. Government accept the view that for the next few years protection is necessary but decline to bind themselves to place all orders in India. They contend that their maximum prices may not be accepted by the Indian firms, when it would be necessary to import wagons from abroad. They, therefore, reject the Boards recommendation of compulsory purchase in India within prices fixed by them and propose instead to raise the present 10 per cent revenue duty on wagons and underframes to a protective duty of 17 per cent. with—this is most noteworthy—"a further duty of Rs. 15 per ton where these articles are not of British manufacture." It is superfluous to repeat that all the members of the Select Committee except Sir George Rainy reject the main proposals of Government but support the recommendations of the Tariff Board.

It is surprising that Government, who used to praise the Tariff Board to the skies when Sir George was its President, now summarily reject its modest recommendations. Why do Government profer a higher import duty with the implied freedom to import wagons to the Board's recommendation of a temporary compulsory purchase in India subject to fair maximum prices fixed by themselves? The smuggling in once again of Imperial Preference in the shape of the extra duty noted above tells it own tale. As regards the proposed protective duty of 17 per cent., it should be noted that it may turn out to be a nominal protection. Government may indent for a few wagons of various types. Till the Indian firms are better organised, they will necessarily quote much higher prices than if they were to produce many wagons of a few types. In such a case it is easy for Government to import foreign wagons under the pretext that they are cheaper even with a higher protective duty. Sir George naively argues in favour of a higher duty in preference to compulsory purchase in India thus: "If the Indian wagon building firms refuse to take the orders at the maximum prices which Government consider reasonable, there will be no alternative but to call for simultaneous tenders; and if the duty remains at 10 per cent, there is a danger that some of them may be lost to the Indian firms. For this reason the increase of the duty appears to me to be necessary." Sir George's solicitude for the Indian industry may well take a more useful shape. There are certainly alternatives to Sir George's suggestion in the contingency imagined by him. Government may revise their views about reasonable prices and may raise the prices or they may leave the prices to be fixed by the Tariff Board. If Government really mean to build up a strong wagon industry in India, they must not proceed to do i in a step-motherly fashion. The whole point is this that the industry which by general consent is now fairly organised is capable of being soon a self-supporting industry strong enough to resist foreign competition without any protective duty but that in its present crisis caused by the ill-advised policy of the Railway Board it needs some substantial help. It will in the long run pay Government, the Railway Board and the public to give that protection generously in the form that is most helpful. A mere protective duty, coupled with free importation o wagons, has been definitely rejected by the Tariff Board in favour of compulsory purchase in India. The Assembly will be well advsed to support the Board and its own Select Committee.

## A MYSTERIOUS METAMORPHOSIS.

The unexpected again happened in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday as it had on Saturday when consideration was resumed of the rump of clause 5 of the University Bill empowering the Chancellor to hold an inspection of the work of the University, The Legal Remembrancer moved, as an amendment to this clause, the addition of practically the very clause which the President had declared out of order. Only, the word "cancel" was substituted in place of "annul" and the words "after such inspection or enquiry" were added to the rejected clause. This subterfuge of bringing up a re-hash of sub-clause 2, once ruled out of order, as an amendment to sub-clause .1 was unexpected enough, though not altogether beyond Government. But what takes our breath away is that the President quietly allowed the rejected clause to be moved again as an amendment. How a clause which had been disallowed as being outside the scope of the original clause could be quite in order within forty-eight hours is as beyond us as the President's explanation to reconcile the two rulings. The metamorphosis was too much for the members, who walked out of the hall, but not without a hint that the last word on the ruling was yet to be said. It was easier now for Government to pursue their rush tactics. They had refused to accept the suggestion at least to postpone the further consideration of the clause pending the publication of the views of the University, sought to be democratised. They carried the clause by a majority. They have scored for the time, but at what price they may not yet realise. Whatever the present Council and the present Government may do, the University and the public, we are confident, will see to it that the abnoxiouus clause 5 is a dead letter, till it is swept away by an insurgent Demos.

## BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY IN EGYPT.

Britain has a splendid opportunity of making good her pious promises to Egypt about the grant of real independence particularly at this juncture, in spite of the fact that the terms the Baldwin Government offered recently to Sarwat Pasha were such as no self-respecting Egyptian would have been able to accept. Now there stands at the head of a Nationalist Ministry in Egypt a leader who commands the absolute confidence of the Wafd, the party which has the greatest influence in the Egyptian Parliament and amongst the masses. If British statesmanship sees the wisdom of dealing fairly and honourably with Nahas Pasha and his colleagues, the Egyptian problem will be nearer solution much more quickly than in the days when after the death of Zaglul Pasha, Britain hoped to rope in the Moderate element in Egyptian politics and make it accept the camouflage of self-Government while the military control of the country remained in British hands and a large measure of interference into civil administration could be secured to the British High Commissioner through the British "advisers" attached to the various ministries. When the atrocious terms offered by the Baldwin Government were rightly rejected by Egypt, the British Press, with the solitary exception of Labour journals, raised a storm of indignation. Now that Nahas Pasha has agreed to take up the onerous task of coming to an understanding with Britain, it is the latter's duty to open negotiations for the revision of the precious four "reserved" points which British Imperialism hugs to its heart. Egyptian Nationalism seems inclined to be ready to discuss any self-respecting and honourable arrangement.

# BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH AND THE MILL AGENTS.

## HELPING THEMSELVES AND HELPING THE NATION.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M. A. LL. B., F. S. S.)

The Tariff Board in the report dated 21st January, 1927, expressed their regret that more evidence of value on a matter of such vital importance to India (the cotton textile industry) was not forthcoming from witnesses not directly interested in the fortunes of the industry and that they were not, except in one comparatively unimportant respect, favoured with the views of the Government of Bombay on the points raised in their questionnaire. This remark exposes the indifference of the local Government to the premier industry of the Presidency and still the mill agents of Bombay and Ahmedabad appear to have faith in that Government. It is time that they relied more upon themselves and on the voluntary help of the nation as consumers of the product of that industry. This article is intended to show to the mill agents how they could, without undue greed, increase their commission as captains of the industry as well as dividends for their shareholders and at the same time provide employment for a larger number of men in their factories. They have profited by the nation's sacrifice in the Bengal Partition days of 1905 and they have again profited during the Non-Co-operation days of 1920-21 by the patriotic sentiment of the nation further assisted in the latter year by the high prices of European manufactures as a result of the inflated war and post-war finances of the European States. The consumer represented by the national public workers has grown wiser in the meanwhile and the last Congress has definitely adopted a policy of the boycott of Britain and not of all foreign countries. Even so, the mill agents can help themselves and the nation if they take the trouble to have a clear vision of what is to be expected in the future of this industry in India.

The mill-owners may also get a complete history of the industry written up-to-date by a competent university man specially engaged on the work for the purpose. The history of the cotton industry for some of the countries of Europe (England, Germany and France) has already been published in Manchester. It is the duty of the mill agents to subsidise the university for promoting such studies which would be beneficial to their own industry as well as help the public to take a correct view of the situation.

**CONSUMPTION OF COTTON CLOTH IN INDIA.**

The average consumption of cloth before the war was 13 yards per head and it is at the same figure even now. The Tariff Board remarks: "In 1900 the Indian mill production of cloth was only a little over one-fifth of the net imports and about half the production of the handloom industry. At the end of the period, 22 years later, it was 77 per cent. greater than the one and 50 per cent. greater than the other. In 1900 Indian mills supplied 9 per cent. of Indian requirements of cloth against 64 per cent. met by imports and 27 per cent. by the handloom industry. In 1922 percentages were 42 per cent., 26 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively." The following table gives the figure of cotton manufacturers, Indian, British and foreign, in millions of yards, consumed in India:—

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON MANUFACTURES IN MILLIONS OF YARDS.

| Year. | Indian Mill Production. | Import of British Cloth. |
|---|---|---|
| 1913-14. | 1164 | .... |
| 1922-23. | 1725 | 1453 |
| 1925-26. | 1954 | 1286 |

| Year. | Net Import of all foreign cloth including British. |
|---|---|
| 1913-14 | 3042 |
| 1922-23 | 1593 (Gross, i.e., inclu re-exports.) |
| 1925-26 | 1529 |

This will show that in 1925-26, the position has still further improved by a reduction in imports though in 1926-27 there has been a slight increase in the import both of British and non-British cloth.

**PROGRESS OF INDIAN MILLS.**

It will be convenient to consider the progress that the Indian mills have made at certain epochs whenever the industry received an impetus by a protection voluntarily given by the nation. The following table will show the position before and after the Bengal Partition and also before the N. C. O. and at the present time. As already remarked, the latest growth has also been made possible by the financial situation in Europe:—

PROGRESS OF INDIAN MILLS.

| Year. | No. of Mills. | No. of Spindles. (In lakhs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 197 | 51.63 |
| 1919 | 263 | 61.95 |
| 1921 | 257 | 68.70 |
| 1926 | 334 | 87.14 |

| Year. | No. of Looms. (In 1000s.) | No. of Men employed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 50 | 1,95,277 |
| 1910 | 82 | 2,33,624 |
| 1921 | 123 | 3,32,179 |
| 1926 | 159 | 3,73,508 |

**CHANGE IN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.**

From the figures for 1925-26 given in Table I it will be seen that the Indian mills produce more than the net imported cloth, the major part of which is supplied by Great Britain. If the Indian people decide upon a boycott of British cotton cloth until full Swaraj is attained, the boycott will last for a number of years as a result of her greater political consciousness and the sources of supply to meet the whole of the Indian demand would be shifted to the remaining existing sources. Thus the Indian mills would be faced with a large demand while Japan, Italy and other countries

(Continued on page 9.)

# NOTES OF THE DAY

**"Under The Clock".**

The passer-by generally has the best view of the teeming show of life and his comments on it become all the more interesting and effective if they are offered in a bright and vivacious manner. We publish from to-day as a regular feature on the last page a daily notice of men and manners by "Simplex", an experienced journalist who has a penchant and special aptitude for this kind of writing which chases away gloom and lightens the labour of the daily routine. The comments will not be serious, though they will have their point and we hope those who come under the lash will take them in the same chaffing, sporting spirit in which they are offered.

**More Water: More Docility.**

There is no doubt that the "Observer's" remarks on the Indian situation are frequently picturesque and make interesting news. That they indicate a purposeful misreading and misrepresentation of the situation is, of course, beside the point. The British public loves to be told how there are some people at least in India who are enamoured of the benign British Raj; it is told that all that they want is—water and deep interest on the part of British officialdom in preserving the rights and furthering the ambitions of minorities. The "Observer" has discovered that the Punjab Legislature's vote in favour of co-operation with the Statutory Commission is important "on account of the growing weight and influence of Punjab opinion". This "Punjab opinion" is in favour of the Commission because, according to the "Observer", the "moral effect" of irrigation in the Province has created a new spirit of appreciation of Britain's contribution to India's progress. Evidently the "Observer's" idea is-give the Punjab more water and greater will be the "appreciation" and the "docility" coming from the Punjab.

**Delusions.**

People like Mr. Fenner Brockway and Mr. Mardy Jones see through this "appreciation" and "welcome" of the Commission and they do not hesitate to record their opinioh how artificial all this show of co-operation is. Whatever the nature of the official communique, the truth about the manner in which the people of the Punjab really welcomed the Commission comes out from the impartial testimony of eye-witnesses at places which the Commission visited. Ten thousand people joined the Congress procession at Lyallpur to "welcome" Sir John Simon and his colleagues and tell them in huge placards that "manufactured reception is not the index of the people's heart". At Lahore a big crowd was present at the station to protest against the visit, and bitter complaint is made in the nationalist Press of the Punjab about police high-handedness in dealing with it. That is how the Punjab "welcomed" the Commission.

**A Royal Suggestion.**

His Majesty King Amanullah has very frankly given British statesmen an inkling into the Afghan point of view regarding the forward frontier policy of that subordinate branch of Whitehall, the Government of India. The frankness may be very disconcerting to the British Foreign Office but the essential common sense and fairness of King Amanullah's contention cannot be denied by it. He says in an interview with a British journalist that Afghanistan is anxious to keep the most friendly relations with Great Britain but he contends that recent developments in British military policy regarding the North West-Frontier have given rise to misgivings in Afghanistan. He wishes to be assured that there will be no further concentration of British troops on that frontier and that the forward policy should be abandoned. Afghanistan will co-operate with Britain in policing the frontier. The proposal is sure to receive warm welcome in Indian India. It will save many a lakh of rupees from the jaws of the Military Moloch.

**An Example to the Young.**

The magnificent reception given by the people of Bombay and suburbs to the three Indian world cyclists was one which kings might envy. We are not aware of a precedent for a procession from Kurla to Bombay. The affectionate eulogies and cheers showered upon the heroes throughout their triumphant home-coming could hardly do justice to their heroism in breaking records in world tours, in covering 45,000 miles across hills and dales and deserts. Their achievements deserve to be chronicled at length and preserved for all time. Carefully written, the record will be a classic of adventure to inspire millions of Indian boys. One of the greatest services the cyclists have done to India is that they have contributed not a little to restore the prestige of India in other lands where vile propaganda is busy describing India as a decadent country. It is significant that the cyclists were received with the greatest affection by Eastern peoples, expecially in China and Korea, but that one of them lost his job in Miss Mayo's country as soon as he was known to be an Indian. We again welcome home the three young heroes and trust that the spirit of adventure and enterprise they have displayed will be a living example to the youth of the country.

# A DODGE THAT SUCCEEDED.

## VISITORIAL POWERS RETAINED

## MR. BALAK RAM SPRINGS A SURPRISE

## COUNCIL ABRUPTLY PROROGUED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, March 19.

Monday was a day of sensation and surprises for the Bombay Legislative Council. The sensation was as unnatural as the surprises were unpleasant. The atmosphere in the House was unexpectedly serene as if the coming events had cash their shadow upon it. On Saturday the popular parties had dealt a crushing blow to the Government by getting a ruling from the President that part 2 of the Education Minister's amendment to Clause 5 of the University Bill, was "ultra vires." That was, indeed,, a defeat for which the Government seemed to be least prepared. Before the proceedings commenced on Monday everybody was wondering as to what sort of manoeuvring the Government would resort to in order to retrieve their position.

There was considerable excitement in the House when the President rose to make some statement at the very beginning of the day's business. To the great relief of non-official members, this statement had nothing to do with the University Bill. He was just stating the procedure as to how questions should be put. It was left to the Legal Remembraneer to spring a surprise on the House.

The proceedings began and the amendment of the Minister for Education shorn of its second part which had been held out of order, came up before the House for discussion. Mr. Balak Ram, the Secretary to the Legal Department and the Legal Remembrancer of the Government, sprang to his feet and moved an amendment to the amendmet which was before th eHouse. In substance, effect and implications the new amendment was just the same as the rejected part of the original amendment; only it differed a trifle in its phraseology.

It will be remembered that while proving the relevancy of the second part of the original amendment, the Minister for Education and the Finance Member had desperately quibbled on the meaning of a sentence in the first part of the amendment, which was taken from clause 5 of the Bill. That sentence is this: "that the Chancellor shall make an enquiry or cause an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter connected with the University." The Government members had all the while argued that the expression "Any matter" could and did imply even the annulment of the proceedings of the Senate if, in the opinion of the Chancellor, they were not in conformity with the Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations of the University. This argument which failed to convince anybody, even the President, on Saturday found its fullest expression in the new amendment moved by the Legal Remembrancer. By putting the fresh words "If after such inspection or enquiry" in the beginning of the amendment and retaining the part that had been held out of order.. The Legal Remembrancer tried to show that his amendment perfectly dovetailed with the original amendment and was, in fact, a complement of the first part of the original amendment.

Points of order were raised from a number of non-official members contending that the new amendment asked the House to go back on its decision. This time the President was disposed to hold that the amendment was perfectly in order as the principle involved in it was not beyond the scope of the original clause 5. The President's decision came to the House as a surprise and a disappointment. A motion was made to postpone the consideration of the clause 5 to the next session but it was rejected in the division, most of the Coalitionists walking into the Government lobby without the least compunction.

It was at this stage that Mr. Nariman with nine other members, most of them belonging to the Swaraj Party, created a sensation in the House by a dramatic walk-out. Mr. Nariman made it clear to the House that his party intended to proceed to the High Court to test the ruling of the President and for that reason they did not want to take part in the discussion of the University Bill lest it should be argued that they had acquiesced in the decision of the President.

After this sensational episode, the University Bill passed all its three readings.

At the end of the day the President prorogued the Council after reading the Commission from His Excellency, the Governor. The prorogation came as a surprise to most of the members.

In the earlier part of the day it was agreed upon after a good deal of discussion that the Council should be prorogued this evening. If that arrangement were adhered to, there would have been complete two days for the private business. As it was, the President quite unexpectedly announced to the House that he had received a letter from some of the members requesting him to prorogue the Council a day earlier. The majority of the House was for early prorogation and the President was also disposed to respect their wishes.

The reasons for this unexpected arrangement between the Government and some of the non-official members are yet a matter for speculation. If there is any truth in the rumours, the Government were afraid that Mr. Jadhav's resolution eulogising the public services of Mr. Nariman would be reached while some of the non-official members were carried away by the imaginary fear that Rao Saheb D. R. Patil's resolution recommending the appointment of the Committee of the Council to collaborate with the Statutory Commission, would be reached and in a thin House their position would be worse. The fear of the Government was natural as Mr. Jadhav's resolution was the third on the agenda and it would have been easily reached in a few hours' time. One is, however, at a loss to know what made the non-official members feel that Rao Saheb Patil's resolution would be reached at all during this session. This resolution was the 26th in order on the agenda and there was not a ghost of chance of it being reached in a day. However, mysterious counsel's prevailed and the House was abruptly prorogued.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council at their sitting on Monday resumed consideration of the Education Minister's amendment to the Universiy Bill. The amendment shorn of its second part which had been held "ultra vires" by the President, runs as follows:

(1) The Chancellor shall have the right to make an inspection, or to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons, as he may direct, of the University, of any institutions associated with the University and of any work conducted or done by the University, and to make an enquiry or to cause an enquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the Senate of his intention to make an inspection of enquiry or to cause an inspection or enquiry to be made, and the Senate shall be entitled to be represented thereat."

Mr. N. J. Wadia, the Reforms Secretary was sworn in as a nominated member of the Council.

OFFICIAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Balak Ram, the Legal Remembrancer, rose to move an amendment to the amendment moved by the Education Minister. The new amendment was an addition to the original amendment and it ran as follows:—

The Chancellor, may after such inspection or enquiry by order in writing, cancel any decision of the Univevrsity or of any authority thereof which is not in conformity with this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. Provided that before making any such order he shall call upon the Senate to show cause why such an order should not be made, and if any cause is shown within a reasonable time, he shall consider the same." Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) promptly rose to a point of order. He pointed out that the new amendment was nothing but a reintroduction of the matter which had been held out of order. He contended that the new amendment was not in order.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President, explaining the intricate situation, drew attention of the House to his ruling on the second part of the original amendment. He had held that part out of order,, he went on to argue, because he thought that it introduced a new matter which was not contemplated in the original clause. He pointed out that the new amendment was properly linked with the original amendment and now it could not be said that the new

(Continued on page 9.)

## LABOUR STRIKE AT GIBRALTER

### SEQUEL TO EMPLOYMENT OF IMPORTED MEN

### DEMONSTRATIONS BY EXCITED CROWDS

LONDON March, 18.

Gibralter.—The employment of imported labour to replace coal heavers on strike resulted in a disturbance. The excited crowds paraded near the police station, demanded the release of the twentysix coal-heavers who were arrested following the intimidation of new labourers on board the ship. The crowd also demonstrated near the governor's residence. Subsequently they returned and tried to rush a police station but were dispersed by the police.—Reuter.

## ALTERATIONS IN PRAYER BOOK

### SEVERAL BISHOPS' OPPOSITION

LONDON, March. 19.

The Bishop of Truro has intimated that owing to alterations in the Prayer Book he is unable to vote for sending the measure to the Church Assembly. Thus the New measure is assured of opposition from the Bishops of Truro, Birmingham, Worcester, Exeter, Norwich and St. Edmundsbury. The measure represents the Bishops' final amendments and may be accepted or rejected but not amended by the Church Assembly and then by the Parliament. It strictly conditions practice of reservation and makes fasting and communion voluntary. It emphasises permissive nature of the New book and lays down that no minister shall adopt for ordinary use any alternate forms of the new book without informing his parochial council.—Reuter's Special.

## NEW PRAYER BOOK MEASURE

### BISHOP OF NORWICH'S COMMENTS

LONDON March, 18.

The New Prayer Book measure will be presented to a joint meeting of convocations of Canterbury and York on the 28th March and to the Church Assembly on the 26th April and to the Parliament trereafter subject to the approval of the respective bodies.

The Bishop of Norwich in statement declares, that the new book makes a gallant but hopeless attempt to conciliate the Commons without touching the most serious objections. Certain causes of misapprehension have been removal in connection with prayers for the king, back rubric etc., but the perpetual reservation remains The wording is different, but there is no change in reality.—Reuter

## ASPHYXIATION IN SLEEP

### PRINCIPAL MISS TUEKOR'S COURAGE

LONDON, March. 19.

The courage of Principal Miss Tucker and two women teachers prevented heavier death roll at Salfords. Fire broke out in the third floor bed room in which eight children including five victims were asleep. The house was doomed before the arrival of fire brigades, but women of staff repeatedly passed through an intense heat and smoke carried out screaming children cleared the lower storeys and fought their way to the third floor where they removed three children. Partly overcome by fumes, they were then joined by a couple of farmers who mounted the flaming staircase and found the third floor raging furnace and staggered just before the floor collapsed. Five children were hurled below and their bodies were found later. The local doctor expresses opinion that they were asphyxiated in their sleep.—Reuter's Special.

## WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

### LEAGUE COMMITTEES REPORT

LONDON, March 18.

Geneva.—The seventh session of the committee on white slave traffic concluded to-day. It adopted a report to be presented to the next session of the Council of the League in June. The report draws attention to the fact that many Governments have not yet acceded to the international white slave convention and proposes that the agenda of the next session should include questions of international convention for voluntary or compulsory repatriation of prostitutes and extension to the Far East of an inquiry by a special body of experts.

The report is accompanied by a questionnaire on the protection of women music hall artists touring abroad which will be submitted to all the Governments.—Reuter.

## LUNCH AT HATFIELD

LONDON, March 18.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan motored to-day to Hatfield and lunched with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.—Reuter.

## IGNORE NON-CO-OPERATORS

### A RAI BAHADUR'S EFFUSIONS

### SIMONITES' "LABOUR OF LOVE"!

FEROZEPUR, March. 18.

The members of the Statutory Commission who arrived here received a deputation of the Soldiers Board and were later entertained to a dinner held in their honour by the gently of Ferozepur. Fiftytwo covers were laid and the toast of the guests was proposed by Rai Bahadur Shivnarain. Replying to the toast Viscount Burnham contradicted the statement made in some newspapers that the members of the Commission were getting fat salaries, adding that they were receiving no remuneration at all. Rai Bahadur Daulatram Kalia requested the commission to ignore the attitude shown towards them by the nonco-operators who he declared were an insignificant factor in the population of India. Mr. Cadogan and Major Attlee said in reply that they were taught in their country to tolerate differences. As a matter of fact they had seen nothing but hospitality and co-operation. The Commission then left for Gurdaspur.—A. P.

## COMMISSIONERS AT GUJRANWALLA

### BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION

GUJRANWALLA March, 18.

Sir John Simon, Lord Stratheona and Col.. Lane-Fox arrived here this morning from Lyallpur by special train. On alighting they were received by the Nawab of Mahamudabad. About 500 persons were present on the platform representing the Municipality, the District Board and the town committees. The party boarded motor cars and proceeded to the residence of the Deputy Commissioner. Here as in Lyallpur the boycotters had organised a demonstration shouting "Simon go back" and waving black flags.

## "AT HOME" TO PRESIDENT PATEL

### RULING OVER RESERVE BANK BILL APPLAUDED

NEW DELHI, March. 18.

At "at home" was given in honour of the Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, by Seth Banwarilal Kandelwal this afternoon. Over five hundred guests responded to invitations including members of the Legislature and the elite of the city. Among European official and non-offiifficial members, Messrs Gavin Jones and Sams were the only two present. Urdu poems composed by local poets were sung in Mr. Patel's Honour, particularly applauding his ruling over the Reserve Bank Bill. Among those who attended were Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Abdul Qayum, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir B. N. Mitra, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Ansafi, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Mr. G. S. Baji, Nawar Mehr Shah, Raja Nawab Ali, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan and Col. Gidney. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. S. R. Das and Lady Purshottamdas. Mr. Patel who was garlanded shook hands with the guests, and the function terminated.—A.P.

## SHUDDHI AND PORTUGUESE INDIA

### GOVERNOR GENERALS TELEGRAM

BOMBAY, March. 18.

In reply to the telegram sent by certain members of the Bombay Legislative Council to the Governor General of Portuguese India, the Chief of the Cabinet says that the said telegram contains several inexactitudes which His Excellency wants to elucidate. The three Hindus mentioned in the telegram namely Messrs. Anandmurti, Ganapatibuwa and Shastribuwa, were not arrested but they were at the disposal of the police for enquiry, as the police were in receipt of a report regarding their being in league with persons who were acting in a manner contrary to law, coercing the natives who did not want to become Hindus, this being against the spirit of absolute liberty of creeds which His Excellency desires to be maintained.

The following telegram has been received in Bombay from Mr. Khsirsagar of the "Masur Ashram" from Londha: "Anandmurti, Ganapatibuwa and Shastribuwa, the Shuddhi leaders were brought to Castlerock and released after being threatened with lifelong internment if they again entered Goa."—A. P.

## INDIANS OVERSEAS

### CREATION OF SPECIAL SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI, March. 19.

In the Council of State to-day Mr. G. A. Natesan moved for the creation of a special secretariat to deal with Indians overseas.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah promised to consider the suggestion of Mr. Natesan sympathetically after the present session of the legislature

Mr. Natesan therefore withdrew his motion.—A. P.

# "ARCHAIC AND DESPOTIC ADMINISTRATION."

## HUGE DRAIN OF ARMY EXPENDITURE.

## GOVT.'S APATHY TOWARDS MASSES

## FINANCE BILL CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Representative.)
NEW DELHI, March 19.

The expected happened and the Finance Bill was passed by a majority of 20 votes. This was due not only to the fact that the Independents and Nationalists had taken their whips off, but to the the Swarajist ranks. Of the 41 who voted for the rejection of the Finance Bill only 28 were Swarajists while there were 10 Nationalists including Pandit Malviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. N. C. Kelkah, Dr. B. S. Moonji, and Munshi Ishwar Saran. There were two non-party men and only one Independent, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, with them. The Independents, however, either kept neutral or voted with Government, particularly noteworthy was the vote of Maulvi Muhammed Yakub and Mr. Ismail for Government. Nearly a dozen kept neutral or absented themselves and they included Sir Purshotamdas, Mr. Jayakar, Pundit Kunzru and Mr. Bibla. Government majority was not at the expense of the non-officials, with the above two exceptions. They had 26 officiails, 12 nominated, 9 European, 2 Independents and 12 toady votes. But to-day's vote makes one point clear that, whatever the Government's strength, it is unshakeable while the non-official parties fluctuate. At the moment they are at a low strength. The Swarajists' future course of action is not yet determined and the fate of the supplementary demand over the Simon Commission still hangs in the balance.

To-day's debate brought out remarkable speeches. Sir Victor Sasson's appreciation of the position was very correct. Government had become non-co-operative and, Sir Basil's speech to-day was certainly couched in a frank spirit, however, much it may provoke dissent, as it did on certain conclusions. He admitted England had no altruistic motive, but wanted India economically strong as the market for British goods. And he tried to reconcile with the programme for the political development of India which he thought had been on foot since Warren Hastings' impeachment and had found expression in August 1917. He however, contradicted himself in the same breath by declaring that this announcement was a concession not to political but to the war services rendered by India's martial classes. These inconsistencies were apparently due to his fear lest he altogether offended his civilian colleagues by theories different from those hitherto put forward.

Whispers in the lobbies related to hysterical stories invented by a propagandist source on the subject of social boycott. This caused resentment in every circle and already I am told the European non-officials have, through their leader, explained their absence which has satisfied Mr. Patel that it was not intentional and Mr. Patel is expected to-night to attend the farewell dinner to Sir Basil and Sir Wilson. There was a little breeze caused by Lala Lajpat Rai's remark that the Associated Press was subsidized and was doing propaganda for Government over the Simon Commission. Mr. K. C. Roy indignatly repudiated his charge and offered to place facts even before a Committee of the House and take their verdict.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Victor Sassoon supported the Finance Bill. He said the Government had suffered such, heavy and numerous defeats that further defeats would not add to the pressure of opposition. He was asking the House not to follow Pundit Malaviya in the lobby. (Voices: "Why".) Because Government have been accustomed to this type of gesture. But Sir Victor did want to criticise Government's unreasoned policy in not accepting constructive and logical arguments. Swarajists were often accusing the Government of autocracy and the speaker was inclined to think that the Hon. the leader of the House, at any rate, showed his capacity to non-co-operate with the members of the House who criticised Government not destructively but constructively. Sir Basil had walked out of the House and walked in it like Swarajists. (Laughter). It would be beter for the Government to learn to face constructive criticism.

Shah Niwaz who also supported the Finance Bill was frequently interrupted. He said commerce had increased in Sir Basil's regime. (Voice: Prove it).

A SHARP RETORT.

Shah Niwaz: I challenge it is so. What do you know? (Voice: "You know only flattery."

APPEAL TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said only flunkies and toadies could accept that commerce had flourished. (Applause). He congratulated the House for the splendid work done by it on the budget. He appealed to the House to follow it by throwing out the Finance Bill. The House had thrown out various items, but to the great disappointment of the members, the Viceroy had restored them. What is this restoration, certification and veto? I say this is a civil garment over an absolutely military act. Behind this is the power coercion the power of the bayonet and the power of bombing innocent people. Therefore, everybody who respected the expressed and considered judgment of a duly elected House should condemn the exercise of such autocratic and arbitrary power and if for nothing else, at least for the self-respect of the House, the Finance Bill should be thrown out. Like the Doctor in a novel who knew only two medicines for all ills namely, bleeding and hotwater. The quack opposite knew only cheating and misgovernin gthe administration He added, was archaic and despotic. He said that the Home department was responsible for the detention of 70 persons who were more respected than those who have confident them.

"DESPOTIC AND ARCHAIC ADMINISTRATION."

Mr. Jamnadas referred to the case of the Pathan of Naga Hills who was expelled from his province for some unknown reason. The Pathan was a ruined man and Mr. Mehta asked if the Government responsible for such a despotic and archaic administration deserved to be given any money. Mr. Jamnadas said that every European in India was responsible for the death or starvation of 220 Indians and the total of 50,000 Europeans foisted on the country in addition to the soldiers and these 50,000 Europeans were responsible for the death and starvation of one crore of Indians. This statement was contested by the Europeans to which Mr. Mehta said it was a case of pure mathematics and the rule of three. He described the praises of the Finance Member as sheer rubbish.

GOOD LUCK TO SIR BASIL.

Mr. Mehta concluding said that the totality of the disaster brought by the Finance Member's requirements could be compared with that of Lord Hastings whose sagacity was the subject of a sensational debate in Parliament. "I wish Sir Basil good luck", he said, "because Mahatma has taught us to love our enemies."

Proceeding he said that there was no place in the country where more mosques were destroyed in the last five years than in the last 150 years and more temples in the last five years than in the reign of Aurangzeb. He referred to the inability of the Jains to go to Palitana for pilgrimage. He wanted this problem to be settled at once.

DEFENCE OF ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Garwin Jones supporting the Bill refused to find fault with the Army policy of the Government. He was for a slow Indianisation of the Army, but he held the British army was absolutely essential for the unity of India.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: "Why?" India cannot do without it. The British Army is indispensable.

Mr. Jamnadas: Not a bit. At least Great Britain thinks so. It has to protect the minority interests. (Swarajist benches: "Oh, oh", and laughter.)

LALAJI'S WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Lala Lajpat Rai was applauded when he rose to speak. The Hon. Home Member had accused them of ploughing, he said. What have the Government been doing? The Government have been sowing seeds which can only result in a great disaster. He gave them a timely warning. The condition of the country was becoming very serious to the sarcastic jeers from the Government benches. Lalaji retorted it was not a question to laugh at or cut jokes. He asserted, the situation in the country was becoming serious and Government was doing nothing to avert the disaster. He charged Government with ignoring the masses who—according to Lord Sinha, a crore of them—were not receiving two meals every day. He added that not one word of sympathy for the masses had fallen from Government for the masses who were starving. Clothing, housing and food were the fundamental problems. Government had turned a deaf ear to the growing unemployment which was driving people to desperation. Take note of the starvation and unemployment. It is a danger both to you and to us because the state of things cannot

(Continued on page 8.)

# TRUTH ABOUT INDIAN PEASANTS.

## THEIR PITIABLE CONDITION-

## GOVT. PARSIMONY AND MONEY. LENDER'S RAPACITY.

### FAMINE CODES--MEAN ST DOCUMENTS.

Mr. G. T. Garratt writes in "Foreign Affairs":—

The Ryotwari system of land tenure, which is in force over half of India, is of great antiquity, and, as it is bound to continue for many years, its existence can hardly be a reason for or against the granting of Home Rule in India. The future of the peasant is, however, of such overwhelming importance that all parties in the controversies which turn upon this question are sure to claim that they are his special protector. Many people in England are opposed to the granting of further responsibility to the Indian Councils because they fear that the ordinary cultivator will suffer, and the idea is widely held that we have done well by the Indian peasantry, even if we have failed in our dealings with the educated classes. Lord Curzon, in 1909, based our right to rule in India upon this assumption, and stated what he considered the agricultural masses demand from a government. The four chief points were that the government should worry them for money as little as possible; should assist them generously in times of famine, floods, or other calamities; should settle their disputes without fear or favour; and should protect them from the exactions of landlords, money-lenders and lawyers. In many parts of India, especially on the prosperous new lands of the Punjab, the modern peasant has learnt to demand considerably more, but we can accept Lord Curzon's definition, and, taking each of his four points, see how far his implied claim is justified.

STATE AS ULTIMATE LANDLORD.

The State, in India, has always been recognized as the ultimate landlord, with a right to part of the produce of each field. No modern State cares to take its revenue in kind, and where the land has not been parcelled out to big landlords the Provincial Governments take from their tenants a tax based on the acreage and agricultural value of the land. In the west of India, where the ryotwari system prevails, all land is divided into a number of categories according to its texture, depth, etc. A basic rate, which is revised every twenty or thirty years, is fixed for each district and every field pays according to its classification. The amount averages about three rupees per acre for "dry" land, and eleven for irrigated. Being paid on an acreage basis, it is collected from everyone, however small his holding may be.

GOVT.'S MAIN SCOURCE OF INCOME.

Originally this Land Revenue was the Government's main source of income, and the whole of our district administration was built upon it. In some Provinces the district officer is still the "Collector," and the machinery of local government was primarily intended for bringing in the revenue. Unfortunately the "single tax" system did not bring in enough money, and now, since the introduction of Income Tax and the recent increases in import duties, the Land Revenue, which used to contribute most of the Government's total income, represents about one-fifth. The cumbrous land system, which we evolve during the nineteenth century, is out of date and far too costly and complicated.

DISADVANTAGES OF LAND-TAX.

From the peasant's point of view the land tax has some obvious disadvantages. The pressure of population in the Deccan is such that the average holding is well under five acres, and cultivation has spread from the fertile valleys to the "starvation acres" where only an inch or two of soil covers the rock. The ryot who cultivates these small areas of unirrigated land is, perhaps, the poorest human being in the world. The very careful investigations made by Dr. Mann in the Poona district, showed that even in a good year most villagers were badly underfed, and had no margin on which to live or prepare for unusual expenses. Yet from each of these villagers we collect a yearly cash payment, and each individual ryot has to sell some of his produce just at the time when large quantities are being put upon the market. In the irrigated parts of the Punjab, and in a few other prosperous areas, this question of paying in cash is of little importance, as they invariably grow some good cash crop like cotton, sugar, or wheat. Over most of Western India the collection of land revenue means that, whether a village has any surplus or not, many cartloads of grain have to be taken to market, or else money has to be borrowed from the "bunnia."

In the Deccan the revenue is collected through the village "patel," and his clerk, and while this enables these two worthies to exercise considerable pressure upon anyone they may dislike, it also involves the keeping of a large number of books and records in each village. These records have to be inspected by a whole series of visiting officials, and though the English farmer grumbles at the number of forms he has to fill in, he is much less harassed by officials than an Indian ryot with a fiftieth of his acreage, and a hundredth of his turn-over. We can, I fear, scarcely claim to "have worried the ryot for money as little as possible."

FAILURES OF MONSOON.

There are hundreds of villages in the Deccan from which land revenue has been collected for a century, but in which it would be impossible to find any visible signs of government activity. No road runs near them, and they contain neither school, nor public building, nor a government well. It might be thought that one of those periodic calamities, which affect the poorer parts of India, would have given the Government an opportunity of repaying some of its debt to these outlying villages. Yet for many years the English looked upon famines as acts of God for which no special preparation was necessary, and which only demanded government action after a number of deaths had occurred. Although periodical failures of the monsoon have been a regular feature of Indian life since immemorial times, yet the country had been for generations under an expensive British administration before any serious attempt was made to cope with the problem. For many years it was considered sufficient to postpone the collection of land revenue. Only gradually have the various Provincial Governments recognized their responsibilities. Even as late as 1922 a member of the Bengal Government justified its inaction after the appalling floods of that autumn by saying that government was not a charitable institution. Although thousands were homeless, and there was considerable loss of life, the only relief and rescue work was done by volunteers under Sir P. C. Ray.

RESULTS OF OFFICIAL OBSTINACY.

Even in the "precarious" areas, where famines are frequent, it was only within the last twenty-five years that it was thought necessary to do the preliminary staff work needed for organizing relief works, etc. Previous to 1907 each famine threw the whole administration into chaos, and work was carried on in the hopelessly amateur fashion which Mr. Rudyard Kipling describes, apparently with approval, in one of his short stories. The Maharajah of Gwalior was about the first person to realize that during a famine people must be kept and fed in or near their own villages. That famine and the succession of disastrous years at the time of the Boer War were both mismanaged in British India. In one case a number of lives were lost through the obstinacy of a British official, who refused to declare "famine conditions" until two months too late.

FAMINE CODES—MEANEST DOCUMENTS.

Now that railways have made it easy to move grain, and death from starvation is not a great danger, we have at last produced famine codes, which are about the meanest documents the wit of man could have devised. The writer was special famine officer in 1919-20, when certain parts of the Deccan were affected. Although England was then squandering money in many parts of the world, and we were housing large numbers of refugees in Iraq at a cost of about ten shillings a day, yet the scale of pay allowed for an able-bodied man on relief works was under fourpence, an amount which had been worked out by a doctor as the exact subsistence level. The accommodation allowed for a man and his wife who had to live on the relief works was two wattle hurdles, which made a pent shed six feet long and three feet high. They were, of course, flooded out when the first monsoon storms began to break.

RESULTS OF GOVT. PARSIMONY.

We must remember that, though railways have made famines less dangerous, they also are responsible for famine conditions being more frequent. In days when villages were almost self-supporting and revenue was collected in kind, the custom throughout the Deccan was to store one year's grain, and also keep one year's fodder in the rick. The peasant now has every inducement not to lay up grain or fodder, and the custom has died out. Formerly two successive failures of the monsoon would cause a famine, but now one failure brings high prices and shortage of fodder, which leaves a harvest of misery and of debt. The parsimony of the Government on relief works drives the peasant to borrow money for his seed and food for his family. The writer found that during 1920 one village in the famine area had incurred debts the interest on which was three times the total land revenue. Assuredly we have not "assisted the ryot generously in times of famine and flood."

THE UNROMANTIC FACT.

Many people in England conjure up a picture of the British official riding round his district settling disputes between ryots. As a matter of unromantic fact, there is about one European touring officer to every half million agriculturists, and his magisterial work is almost entirely criminal. The Indian peasant is a naturally litigious person, and we cater for his needs by supplying Indian sub-judges to hear civil cases. To-day nearly the whole of the administration of civil law is in Indian hands, and an array of lawyers see that every case will last out its full time. Very small civil cases are heard by minor Indian officials, and in very backward areas a travelling English official might be appealed to by a village to settle some dispute; but these exceptional cases have no bearing on the great mass of disputes betwen ryots which are heard in our civil courts.

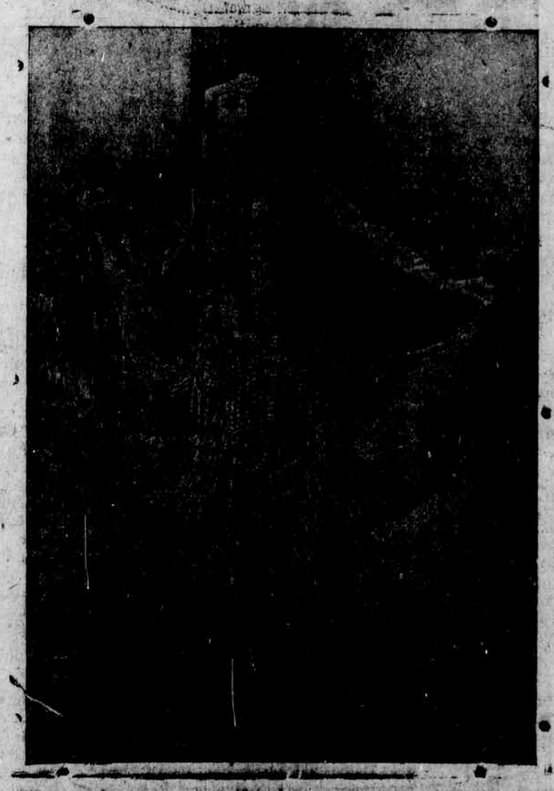
The efficiency of our minor courts is a subject of dispute, but we should remember that they are administered by an Indian staff, and the District Judge, who forms a Court of Appeal, is very often Indian. If bribery and caste prejudices would affect these courts under a purely Indian administration, then they are probably affecting them to-day.

The most absurd claim made by Lord Curzon was that we have protected the peasants against landlords, money-lenders and lawyers. The problem of landlordism will be dealt with in another article. The other two classes have, of course, flourished under our rule. By introducing a complicated civil law, drafted in English and foreign in conception, we handed the ryot over to their power. In old days the "bunnia" had to rely on the protection of the great, and his rule was tempered by assassination, or at least a beating by the outraged villagers. We have given him the protection of the courts, and so arranged the business of those courts that the poor and illiterate are powerless. When Provincial Governments have introduced legislation to combat the evil, they have always found the combination too strong for them. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act provided a windfall for the lawyers. The Land Alienation Act in Punjab has merely handed over the money-lending business to a new type of "bunnia," who has the fortune to belong nominally to the agricultural castes, and who is more rapacious than his predecessors. The co-operative movement has done good in some parts, but the societies flourish because they have the power to distrain, which is denied to the "bunnia," and their debtors frequently have to appeal to the latter at the last moment. Too often "new society is but old 'bunnia' writ large."

It is difficult to obtain trustworthy evidence on the question of village indebtedness, but such local investigations as have been made show that it has increased steadily throughout the British occupation, while the number of practising lawyers, and the volume of litigation, do not suggest that we have protected the ryot from the 'vakil.' No wise man would predict the future of the Indian peasant, for he seems doomed by the pressure of population on the soil; but we have done little to solve his problems.

# SIR TUKOJI RAO AND MAHARANI SHARMISHTA.

The wedding took place of Miss Nancy Miller (Devi Sharmishta) with His Highness Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, Ex-Maharaja of Indore at Burwaha on Saturday.



Miss Blancne, the leading Egyptian dancer, who is appearing this week at the Krishna Cinema.

## MISS MILLER'S NEW NAME

### TO BE KNOWN AS HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHARMISTA

BARWAHA March, 18.

It is customary among Marathas for the bride to change her maiden name on passing into her husband's family. In the case of Miss Miller however she retains the name of Sharmishtha given her by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir Pith. She will be known, it is understood, as her Highness Maharani Sharmishtha Devi Holkar. Sir Tukojirao has always retained the title of Maharaja and is still known as Maharaja Sir Tukojirao Holkar.

A reception was held at the Maharaja's place today when presents to Their Highnesses were formally made by numerous people. They were also recipients of many congratulations.—A. P.

## PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

### TURKISH DELEGATION TO ATTEND

LONDON, March. 19.

Geneva.—The Turkish Delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference headed by the Foreign Commissar, Tewfik Rushdi, has arrived. The delegation was greeted at the station on behalf of M. Litvinoff. It will attend the meeting of the Disarmament Commission in the afternoon when the Soviet plan for complete disarmament is expected to be discussed.—Reuter.

## JAM SAHEB'S CORONATION DAY

### BRILLIANT FUNCTION AT JAMNAGAR

### HIS HIGHNESS ON HIS EARLIER TRAINING

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, March 18.

Jamnagar to-day observed the 22nd annual Coronation Day of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Sir Ranji Sinhji. A Durbar Gadh which was attended by members of the royal family, officers, citizens, and guests including the Darbar and Rani Saheba Madhavi of Jasadan and Sir Leslie Scott. Speeches enumerating the services rendered to merchants, farmers and the general public by H. H. the Jam Saheb were made by Mr. Hathibhai Shastri and Mr. Gordhandas Vakil.

Mr. Gordhandas Vakil said that by the wise and able rule of the Jam Saheb, Jamnagar merchants were becoming more and more prosperous and farmers who were once debtors have become creditors. After alluding to the recent Viceregal visit, he said though the State did not spend more than three lacs of rupees over the Viceregal reception, some people whose business is to slander the State in and out of season alleged that the State spent 25 lacs of rupees. The State might have spent two lacs or twenty-five lacs of rupees. But one thing is certain and that is the people have not to bear any extra burden of taxation.

RULER AND THE RULED.

H. H. the Jam Saheb then addressed and said: A king may be able and clever. But he can not improve the condition of his people without the co-operation and advice of his councillors. I had taken my early training at the hands of Mr. K. B. Meharvanji Dewan Saheb and what I have done for my people is due to his training. I receive the same sort of good advice from my present (three) Secretaries.

He then thanked the people of Jamnagar for giving a right royal reception to the Viceroy. He then said that Sir Leslie Scott who was among them that morning was making preparations to fight for the rights and privileges of Princes and the Jam Saheb was sure that the British Government would do them justice. In the evening His Highness the Jam Saheb attended the prize distribution ceremony at the Orphanage.

## BOMBAY'S ADVOCATE-GENERAL

### MR. MULLA TO BE LAW MEMBER

NEW DELHI, March. 19.

Mr. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Advocate of the Bombay High Court, will be appointed a temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, when the Hon Mr. S. R. Das proceeds on four months leave about the middle of next month.—A. P.

## MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION AND MARRIAGE APPROVED

BARWAHA March. 19.

At the reception held yesterday at the Place nearly 5,000 persons were presented to Maharajah Sir Tukoji Rao. The Mahrattas of Baramati and Nasik presented addresses expressing their approval of Miss Miller's admission to Hinduism and her marriage. A number of ladies offered the Maharajah, "Nazirs". Mrs. Chavan and her daughter Mrs. Ghorpade presented him with his own portrait worked in silk thread.

After the reception the Maharajah went out to satisfy the curiosity of hundreds of people who were patiently waiting outside. He threw handfuls of gold and silver coins among the populace.

The Maharajah then went out in procession to the house of Mr. Thorat, a leading citizen where he was entertained to dinner. Maharani Sharmishta Devi and a party of ladies from the balcony watched the return of the procession. A fine display of physical feats brought the day's amusements to a close. The Maharajah and Sharmishta Devi witnessed the performance from the palace window.—A. P.

## BRITISH SHIPS FLY AFGHAN FLAG

### KING AMANULLAH IN PORTSMOUTH

LONDON, March. 19.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan were loudly cheered on their arrival at Portsmouth dockyard where they were received with the Royal salute of 21 guns. After a formal reception by the naval authorities and the inspection of guard of honour, the King and Queen of Afghanistan inspected "Victory", visited the battleship "Tiger", and were entertained at lunch by the Commanerinchief. All ships are flying the Afghan flag.—Reuter.

## TRAGEDY IN A NURSERY SCHOOL

### MID-NIGHT FIRE.

### ONE BOY AND FOUR GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, March 18.

One boy and four girls aged four to five years were burned to death at midnight in a nursery school called Hightrees at Salfords, Surrey. The children occupied a bedroom on top floor. The mistress of the school rescued three others in the same room before she was overcome by smoke. Thirty others elsewhere in a block which was gutted were safely removed. This school is used chiefly by parents living in India and other tropical countries. The victims were Graham Trevetham, whose parents are believed to be in Egypt, Bickie Waters, Pamela French, Desmond Lowdon and Francis Smith.—Reuter.

## "ARCHAIC AND DESPOTIC ADMINISTRATION"

(Continued from page 7.)

last long. You talk of Parliament and Constitution. May I know whether there is a single Parliament in the world where the people's rights and votes are trampled under foot.

SIMONITES' DEPLORABLE WAYS

He deplored the Simon Commission's ways in applauding a Sikh who was speaking in favour of the Commission. It was a pity the members of the Commission did not notice 30,000 black flags which greeted the Commission. When the Finance Member reminded Lalaji about the Punjab Council, Lalaji retorted: Have you read about the C. P. Council and Madras?

Main Shah Nawaz this fooling.

Lala Lajpat Rai: The whole of India is being fooled by my friends father-in-law Sir Mahomed Shafi.

Continuing the Lala said that the only place where the Commission could find shelter was the Punjab Council.

BREEZE IN ASSEMBLY.

There was a breeze when Lalaji described the Associated Press as a subsidized agency. Mr. Roy and Mr. Coatman contested the statement to which Lalaji said, there were various kinds of subsidies and asserted that the A. P. received some sort of it from Government.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS REMAINS NEUTRAL.

Sir Purshottamdas deplored the ways and methods of Government which were making it impossible for them to co-operate with them. "You are driving us to the Swaraj Party instead of their members going over to our party", he said. He referred to the Viramgam Cordon and wanted Government to settle the Jain Palitana dispute. He declared that he would remain neutral on this question and would vote neither with the Government nor the Swarajists.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

The Finance Member took 30 minutes to finish his speech in the course of which he said that Pandit Malaviya would be truly honouring the memory of Montagu by lapping the Government to pass the Finance Bill. He admitted that Indian masses were really poor, but then the remedies were not clear. Economically the masses were making a striking progress in this century. He asserted that Britain was honest in her declaration that she wanted India to achieve self-government.

The division was then called. Sir Faral Rahimtulla, Mr. Mahomed Yakub voted with Government. Among those who did not vote were Mr. Jayakar, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Sarvattamrao.

## WASHINGTON EIGHT HOUR DAY CONVENATION

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEES RESOLUTION

LONDON, March 18.

Brussels.—A meeting of the International Committee of the League of Nations Union adopted a resolution unanimously, asking the International Labour Office not to implement the recent demand of the British Government delegation at Geneva for a revision of the Washington eight hour day convention. Unions represented included the British, German, Belgian, French and Italian.—Reuter.

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# "RED SPECIALISTS FOR RED RUSSIA."

## SOVIET'S NEW SLOGAN.

## SEQUEL TO RUSSO-GERMAN DISPUTE.

LONDON, March 18.

Riga.—The Russo-German dispute over the Donetz arrests has thrown up a new slogan "Red specialists for Red Russia" which has been adopted by the Soviet press and the Soviet organisations since the recent demand of Rykoff that Russia should do her utmost to produce her own loyal non-bourgeois specialists. Newspapers are astonished at Germany's rupturing trade negotiations and adduce long arguments to show that western powers are trying to prevent the development of Russian relations with other countries.—Reuter.

# BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH AND THE MILL AGENTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

would be induced to manufacture more to meet the increased demand in competition. Handloom weaving may receive a greater impetus if small spinning sheds for coarser yarn be attached to some of the existing ginning and pressing factories and the yarn from these be transported on beams in motor lorries to the cottage of the handloom weaver. Such a scheme would take some years to be successful throughout the country and in the meanwhile the Indian demand can be met by the double working of the Indian mills without any appreciable rise in prices. The fear of non-British competition would more effectively prevent the Indian mills from raising their prices more than any sentimental arrangement between the indigeneous mill-owners and the Congress-workers as suggested in a recent article by Gandhiji in "Young India."

If the Indian mills work day and night without any increase in prices, the mill agent will get a double commission on the double sales, shareholders would get double dividends and double the number of men would get employment in the industry. If the Indian mills are not able to meet the increased demand in its full double working capacity in competition with other sources the industry would still get a proportionately larger benefit to the extent to which they could meet the increased demand without any rise in prices. Mere Swadeshi, if started by the national leaders, would result in a monopolistic supply of the Indian manufactures and the handloom weaver will not be able to prevent by his competition the raising of prices by the mill agents.

**QUALITY OF CLOTH.**

Assuming that the Indian mills would try to meet the increased demand without any appreciable rise in price in competition with non-British sources, it will be difficult for them exactly to produce the imported qualities of cloth, but the Indian consumer is simple in habits and loves simplicity as an ideal. It is, therefore, easy for him to accommodate himself to the non-British qualities available whirh are varied enough to suit the requirements of his own taste and climate without adding to his cost of living. The following table will show the quantity and value of grey, white and coloured cloth imported in India. There is a second table attached which will show the value of imported raw cotton, twisted yarn and imported cloth:—

QUANTITY IN MILLIONS OF YARDS AND VALUE IN MILLIONS OF RUPEES OF IMPORTED COTTON CLOTH.

| Period. | Grey. | | White. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quan. Yds. | Value Rs. | Quan. Yds. | Value Rs. |
| Pre-war. | 1,331 | 210.8 | 654 | 112.0 |
| Post-war. | 676 | 250.2 | 373 | 161.9 |
| 1925-26. | 709 | 218.8 | 465 | 159.9 |

| Period. | Coloured. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Quan. Yds. | Value Rs. |
| Pre-war. | 631 | 129.4 |
| Post-war | 285 | 170.3 |
| 1925-26 | 365 | 159.2 |

VALUE OF IMPORTED RAW COTTON, TWISTED YARN AND MANUFACTURES IN MILLIONS OF RUPEES.

| Year. | Raw Cotton. | Twisted Yarn. | Manufactures. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918-19 | 12.0 | 86.0 | 516.8 |
| 1920-21 | 16.9 | 135.7 | 885.4 |
| 1921-22 | 34.4 | 454.2 | 115.1 |
| 1924-25 | 42.4 | 96.6 | 694.7 |
| 1925-26 | 36.4 | 77.6 | 545.0 |

These tables indicate that the quantity of imported cloth has become less than half in the grey and coloured varieties while the white or bleached cloth has not decreased in quantity to the same extent, but the values in all goods have increased to more than double the pre-war values and are, therefore, not low enough to suit the general fall in the prices of all commodities. The last table will also show that more raw cotton is imported and less of yarn and manufactures as should naturally be the case with the progress of Indian mills.

**UNION WITH BOYCOTT LEAGUE.**

The Congress and all national bodies are sure to take up this movement of British boycott. It would be a plain duty of the Indian mill agents to join it preferably as a body through their Associations, but there are some amongst them who would not join a British Boycott League because they wish to curry favour with the authorities. The Associations may not join in their official capacities, but individual mill agents should join and support the movement, as a protest against the step-motherly attitude of a foreign bureaucracy controlled by a distant Imperial Power—and Electorate. If some of the mill agents are still timid and would not openly join the Boycott League there is nothing to stop them from privately financing the movement both in their own interests and of the nation at large.

Of course, the boycott organisers will not merely convene meetings but issue leaflets, organise volunteers and adopt even picketing methods in the beginning. Once the boycott is established against British cotton cloth, it will not be difficult for the same to continue in respect of that article. The boycott organisers will have to be careful not to include too many articles nor those about which no sufficient data is available regarding the sources of supply and the quantity of the Indian demand. What is essential is to concentrate on cotton cloth as that is the largest item in value, about one-third of the total Indian imports of all articles.

# NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—There is a notice in the papers over the signatures of Messrs. Paruck and Mehta that they have called a meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., on the 20th instant at the Share Bazar Hall at which Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj will preside and Mr. P. S. Paruuck will speak. What one would like to know is why do they not requisition the Directors of the Company to call such a meeting under powers given to them in the Articles of Association. How can they expect Directors to attend such an informal meeting and discuss matters of policy and administration with a minority of shareholders, who are out to criticize the affairs of the Company with or withouut knowledge of insurance matters.

The New India is a purely Indian Company, which has during the past few years demonstrated its utility and strength. From the paid-up capital of Rs. 25 it has returned Rs. 10 from the capital. Its share of Rs. 15 is to-day quoted in the market at Rs. 23 and it has now definitely entered on a dividend paying basis, and thanks to the spirit of Swadeshism, and the sound lines on which the Company's affairs are managed, its business is expanding every year. Because it made large losses on its American business, when many of the leading Insurance Companies in the world lost money there, because it still chooses to employ Europen Managers simply for the reason that the Directors think they are still necessary for the world-wide buusiness carried on by the New India, and because it pays salary which some consider is high, are these sufficient reasons for a minority of shareholders to get together at such an informal meeting and listen to "one-sided" criticism? As a result of this, some unwarranted suspicion may be created in the minds of the shareholders, and also of the policy-holders, which it will take long for the authorities to eradicate. It can be confidently stated, that this Company has done remarkably well in spite of the adverse circumstance mentioned above, and if the shareholders will only have patience, and allow the management to carry on in their own way, the results would speak for themselves.

The present Board has been constituted by the shareholders, they have also a large stake in the Company, and are instrumental in getting the Company the bulk of the business. If, in spite of this, the shareholders think a change is necessary they have the remedy in their hands, and they can at the annual meeting remove the present Directors and put in men of their own choice. But as long as the present Board enjoys the confidence of the majority of shareholders, it is absolutely futile for the minority to force their views on them in the manner they are trying to do. Agitation of this sort can only lead to do harm to the Company, which has certainly demonstrated in a short time its utility and soundness. The last appeal to the shareholders is to suspend their judgment until the Directors come before them at the annual meeting, or if they are impatient ask for an early meeting constitutionally as they can certainly do.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

# POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A section of the Press in Bombay has recently found room for panegyrics from Poona Correspondents regarding the achievements of the Poona Suburban Municipality. As a resident of this area my enquiries, it is painful to observe, suggest a picture contrary to the one given in these glowing accounts. A good deal is made of the achievements of the present Board in regard to "useful town planning Scheme of Bhamburda." Stress has been laid on the special feature of the execution of the scheme by the statement that what once there was a barren country plots have been set out and good roads have been laid down, as if this was the Boards own orginal idea and that they saw that it was caried out during their official term. The facts ascertained belie the rosy-coloured story. As far bavk as 1919 a draft scheme was prepared for the triangular piece in the village of Bhamburda lying within the G. I. P. Railway line on the one side and the Ganesh Khind Road and Wakdewadi Road on the two others—under the Town Planning Act (Bombay 1 of 1915.) It could not be sanctioned by Government when the scheme was submitted as the question of what area in the scheme was to be set apart for the proposed Bhamburda Railway Station. This point was settled somewhere in 1925-26 and the scheme was finally sanctioned under Government Notification General Department number 2048 dated 27th May 1926 and Mr. Mirams Arbitrator under the Town Planning Act had it embodied in book form printed in that year giving the number of plots, their owners and the amount to be recovered from each for the development to be effected by the redistribution of plots, construction of roads and culverts etc.

This clearly shows that the Town Planning Scheme was not initiated by the Present Board. It had to execute the orders issued by Government which they have partly done.

Then credit is given to the Board for another scheme. The Wilson Garden Scheme has been shown to be the Pet Idea of the President from the date he steped into the Municipality. The facts are oterwise. Since about 1920 the then Board considered desirability of removing the filthy locality in front of the Municipal Office which two Sanitary Commissioners had pointed out to be highly insanitary and required that the whole area including land behind the houses surrounding it should be developed. The then Board decided to acquire the same and to lay out roads and plots. It was also found that people living on the Bund Garden Road and Koregaon Park were put to inconvenience because of want of market within the easy reach. It was therefore decided to have a market built in the centre of the land to be acquired. Necessary plans were got ready from an engineer who was paid about Rs. 5,000 for drawing plans, laying out roads and attending on the Municipality several times for the valuation of each plot laid out. Government sanctioned the acquisition under section 6 of the Acquisition Act, and an Acquisition Officer was appointed for the purpose. He had made certain awards, when the present Board came in. (It knocked the scheme on the head and nothing was heard of about it for some months After this, plans prepared by the Engineer with some modifications were accepted by the Board. The Roads and the plots marked on therein were retained. The area to be utilised for the market has now been assigned for the Wilson Garden. It is needless to say that the President cannot be given credit for this work. The supply of water free of charge and of privies to the villages of Yerawada and Sangamwadi and Wakdewadi were done by the present Board's predecessor. Some bills on account of this work had remained to be paid, which were paid by the present Board.

Nothing has yet been done about construction of the School Buildings. There are nearly 125 boys at the Sangamwadi school and 40 at the Wakdewadi school. It will really a wonderful accomplishment if both the schools could be constructed within Rs. 15,000.

Yours Sincerely,
A RATEPRAYER.

# A DODGE THAT SUCCEED

(Continued from page 7.)

amendment introduuced a matter which was beyond the scope of the original amendment. He, therefore, overruled the point of order raised by Mr. Nariman and held the Legal Remembrancer's amendment perfectly in order.

MORE POINTS OF ORDER.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then raised a second point of order. In his opinion, the new amendment required seven days' notice under the Rules. This point of order was also overruled by the President.

Mr. Nariman raised yet one more point of order. He contended that the change introduced in the new amendment was a change of principle and, therefore, should not be allowed at such a late stage.

The President observed, in reply to the point of order, that the honourable member, Mr. Nariman, was rather very late in raising a point of order on that issuue. The point now before the House related to the visitorial powers which had been before the House for quite a length of time. The President did not think that there was any change of principle in the new amendment moved by the Legal Remembrancer.

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen (Ahmedabad), made a motion that the consideration of the clausue 5 of the Bill be adjourned to July Session of theCouncil. There was a great deal of agitation, he said, regarding the principle underlying the visitorial powers and it would not, therefore be wise on the part of the Council to rush through a legislation to which a great portion of public opinion was strongly opposed. The speaker, besides, brought to the notice of the House that the Senate had called a special meeting for pronouncing its opinion on clause 5 of the Bill. For all these reasons he wanted that the consideration of the matter be postponed to the next Session.

The motion was pressed to a division. It was rejected, 13 members voting for it and 47 against.

SENSATIONAL WALK-OUT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council, then made a brief statement that he and his party were walking out of the Council as a protest against the ruling of the Chair which was responsible for the reintroduction of the matter which had been once held ouut of order. Let it not be said, he added, that they acquiesced with Government in the passing of the obnoxious clause 5 of the University Bill. Then followed the most sensational walk-out of the Swarajist Members from the meeting hall. The following 10 members walked out of the House as a protest against the ruling of the Chair. Messrs. K. F. Nariman, J. C. Swaminarayan, B. T. Desai, N. A. Bechar, F. J. Ginwalla, M. D. Karki, Rajbal Lakhichand, M. G. Bhosle, J. R. Patel and V. A. Surve.

Immediately after the walk-out the members of the Swaraj Party had their meeting in the library Room.

The discussion then followed on the new amendment moved by the Legal Remembrancer.

MR. MUNSHI'S "WOBBLING ATTITUDE."

Mr. P. J. Marzban (Bombay South), vehemently criticising the visitorial powers vested in the Chancellor, deplored the wobbling attitude of the member for the University Constituency. The honourable member, he remarked, was against the Government in every matter except where the Minister for Education was concerned The speaker challenged Mr. Munshi to resign his seat and seek re-election to make sure if he truly represented the views of his electors.

The Minister for Education, replying to the remarks made by Mr. Marzban, returned the charge by pointing out that the honourable member, Mr. Marzban, had supported the original clause 5 in the previous session. Coming to the merits of the clause, he argued that the Chancellor was not an outusider in the affairs of the University. In all matters, he was the head of the University and there should be no fear that he would misuse any powers conferred upon him. He further observed that the Governor very rarely did anything concerning the University affairs without first consulting the Minister in charge of the Department. A responsible Minister, he added, would not advise the Governor to take recourse to his visitorial powers unless the matters had gone beyond control.

The amendment of the Legal Remembrancer was then put and carried.

The amended amendment of the Minister for Education was also carried.

The University Bill then passed its third reading amidst official rejoicings.

The House then took up the non-official business for consideration.

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

The first reading of the five private bills which the non-official members were going to move, was adjouruned to the next session.

Several new mills were introduced by non-official members with the permission of the House.

Mr. S. K. Bole (Nominated) then made the following motion.

"That the following humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to so exercise the right vested in Your Excellency under Rule 6 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules of allotting different days for the disposal of different classes of business as to enable the non-official business to be taken up between days assigned to Government business and not to allot all the days for non-official business after the completion of Government business."

Several non-official members supported the motion while the Leader of the House opposed it. He observed that there should be no hard and fast rules about the arrangement of business.

After a good deal of discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

The House then proceeded to discuss the following resolution moved by Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) in the last Session and the consideration of which was adjourned to this Session.

"This Council disapproves of the resolution issued by Government on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and recommends that the Bill for the amendment of the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 relating to the principles of revising the assessment of land revenue should be drafted in consultation with non-official members of this Council before it is submitted to the Government of India for sanction."

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara) moved that the consideration of the resolution be carried over to the next Session.

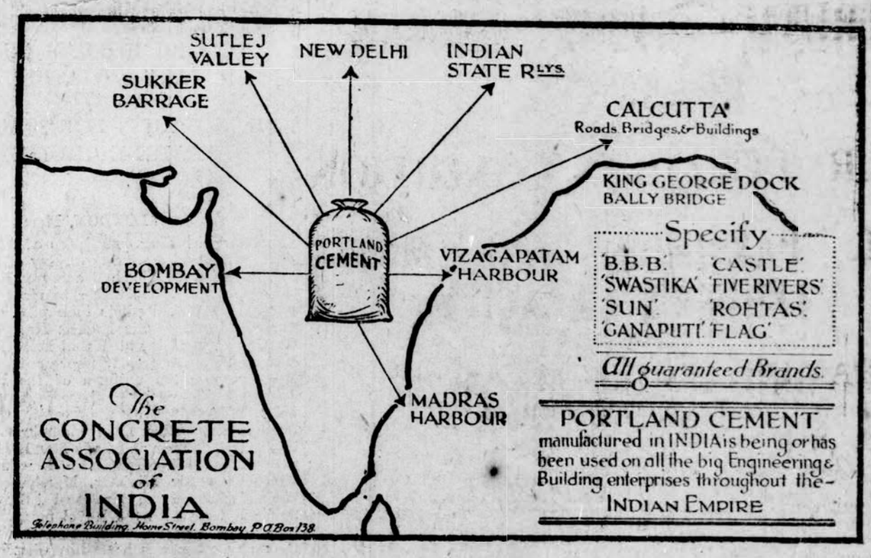
The motion was rejected by the House.

Rao Bahaduur Kale, resuming the debate, submitted that the land revenue assessment policy laid down by Government in their resolution was reactionary and sought to perpetuate the rental basis for assessing the revenue, which was a wrong basis. He asserted that the policy would laed to disastrous results.

COUNCIL SUDDENLY PROROGUED.

At this stage the President informed the House that he had received a request from several members asking him to prorogue the Council the same evening. There was some tussle in the House over the prorogation so suddenly. The non-official members wanted an assurance from Government that a day lost to the private business would be carried on to the next Session. This assurance was given to the non-officials by the Leader of the House.

The President then read out the Governor's commission and declared the Council prorogued.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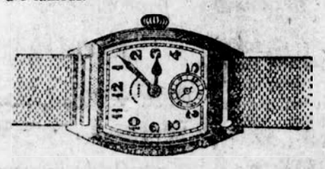

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# KING AMANULLA AT HENDON

## STIRRING DISPLAY OF MILITARY AVIATION.

## ARRANGEMENT FOR 20 MILE SUBMARINE CRUISE.

LONDON, March 18.

Rugby.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan witnessed a stirring display of military aviation at Hendon aerodrome yesterday morning. Over one hundred machines with picked pilots took part. King Amanullah with Sir Francis Humphrys, the British Minister at Kabul at his side, interpreting, was greatly impressed. His Majesty wore the uniform of the Royal Afghan Air Force with gold crossed sword below gold wings at the breast. Queen Souriya sat beside Lady Humphrys who interpreted for her and Lady Maude Hoare wife of the Air Minister. Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister, Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard and Air Marshal Sir John Salmond were with the Royal party. The item which pleased King Amanullah more than any other was a thrilling display of aerobatics by two daring young pilots Gray and Barlow. With perfect grace and rhythm they went through a series of amazing antics climbing vertically in the air—which is one of the most difficult of aerobatic feats—and falling dizzily to a low altitude whence they swooped again over King Amanullah's head. A flight of great bombers rose with a roar, climbed to a dizzy height and then almost perpendicularly to within about 50 feet of the ground and loosed their smoke bombs on a dummy camp which quickly burst into flames and was reduced to ashes. The King was much impressed by the fact that every single bomb hit its mark.

### CRUISE IN SUBMARINE.

King Amanullah will create a precedent to-morrow when he makes a 20-mile cruise in the submarine L-22 which for a considerable part of the time will travel under water, and he will experience the thrill of torpedoing a British battleship. He will be the only monarch who has ever made a submarine trip under what will be very largely service conditions. Among the escorting vessels will be the mine-sweeper "Alresford" from the deck of which Queen Souriya will watch the progress of L-22. In order that she may better follow the movements of the submarine, it will submerge only to a depth of about 25 feet so that its periscope will be visible over the surface of the sea. L-22 commanded by Lt. Commander Stephens is one of the finest of her class. She is 238 feet long and carries a crew of forty. Its armament consists of a quickfiring gun and four torpedo tubes. Rear-Admiral Grace, Rear-Admiral of Submarines, will be present in L-22 to explain to King Amanullah the various manoeuvres. When L-22 leaves the harbour she will fly the Afghan standard and royal salutes will be fired. King Amanullah will acknowledge the salutes from a position in the conning of the tower where he will remain until the submarine reaches the Stokes Bay when he will descend into the interior of the boat in preparation for its submersion. Then will come a most exciting incident. King Amanullah will be conducted to the bows of L-22 where her torpedo tubes are situated. Into one of these a 21-inch torpedo with a dummy head will be loaded and this the King will fire at the battleship Ross while practice is being carried out as in actual warfare.—B.O.W.

## AFGHAN ROYALTIES AT HATFIELD.

LONDON, March 18.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan were among the forty guests including Lord and Lady Ronaldshay, Lord and Lady Lytton and Marchioness Curzon. After luncheon, Their Majesties visited the gardens and inspected the old palace at Hatfield.

King Amanullah and Queen Souriya are to fly over London from Croydon on Wednesday afternoon.—Reuter.

Viscount Chilston, British Minister to the Republic of Austria, has been transferred from Vienna to Budapest.—Reuter.


**'Sunday Chronicle'**

**NOTICE**

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## GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

### AFGHAN STUDENTS FOR TURKEY

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has appointed General Abdul Qayyum Khan, who has recently retired from his service, as his Honorary A. D. C.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal.")

Col. Inamullah Khan, Officiating Commandant, Sultaniah Pioneers, Bhopal, is retiring from his service from the 5th instant. Captain Teja Singh, I. O. M., has been temporarily appointed as the Commandant.—("Jarida-e-Bhopal.")

Referring to the death of Mushir-ul-Mulk Mir Hamza Husain Sahib, "Al-Kalam" of Bangalore observes:—"In him the Mussalmans of Mysore have lost their sincere well-wisher. He was a self-made man. His sense of duty and impartiality are known to all. Since his retirement from service he had devoted himself to the service of the country. His chief aim in life was to see that the Hindus and Muslims lived in peace and harmony. He was a statesman of great eminence."

A gentleman whose name has not been disclosed, has given his private library worth Rs. 5,000 to the National Muslim University, Delhi.—("Hamdard.")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi" to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, has decided to give him a license for a pistol. He further writes that his house is being guarded by a police constable.

Mirza Hairat, formerly editor of "Curzon Gazette", which is now defunct, died at his residence in Delhi on the 4th instant.—("Tej.")

"Al-Ahram" of Cairo states that Saiyed Urus Bey has sent a message of condolence to Lady Haig on the death of her husband, Field-Marshal Earl Haig.—("Hamdard.")

"As-Siyasat" writes:—The Government Library, Cairo, has published its annual report. 'Inter alia' it states that in all 6,665 new books were added to the Library during the course of the year.—("Hamdard.")

"Last night (2nd March) Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Batla celebrated the 'Bismillah' ceremony of his child when Maulanas Kifayatullah, Ahmad Said, Abdul Halim and Muhammad Ali were amongst those present. After the ceremony was over, Mr. Batla announced a donation of Rs. 100 to the Jamea Fund."—("Hamdard.")

"As-Siyasat" writes:—The former Government of Iraq had suspended two papers, "Az-Zaman" and "An-Nuhzat", for their objectionable writings against the Government. But the present Government has now removed the ban and has asked the papers not to transgress their limits of proper criticism.—("Hamdard.")

"Al-Ittehad" learns that the Afghan Government has despatched a batch of 29 students to Turkey for receiving military education there. These students have, for the present, been admitted to the primary schools in order to pick up Turkish and then they will be admitted to the military colleges.—("Hamdard.")

The Municipality of Jhansi has resolved to use Swadeshi articles as far as possible and has also requested the contractors to supply nothing but Swadeshi goods. Whatever the Jhansi Municipality has done, deserves credit and we hope that it will not stop here, but do something—more in order to encourage home-industries.—("Hamdard.")

"Ittehad" (Bombay) comments on the Anglo-Egyptian relations in the course of which it states that the Egyptian question is an international one and hence the League of Nations should deem it its duty to help Egypt in the matter. "Our own duty", writes the paper, "is to protest strongly against the injustice of Britain. But we should, in no case, give up our constructive programme for the sake of Egypt. To do so will be prejudicial to our own national progress."

"Al-Ahram" learns that the Director-General of Agriculture, Iraq and Palestine, have proceeded to Iraq to take part in a Conference which is to devise ways and means to put an end to the scourge of locusts.—("Hamdard.")

"As-Siyasat" is informed that the people of Beirut are about to start a weaving-mill. All the necessary arrangements have been completed and the orders for machines have been placed with Belgian and French firms.—("Hamdard.")

The Turkish Government has constituted a Committee which will submit a report on how the existing mosques can be decreased in number.—("Hamdard.")


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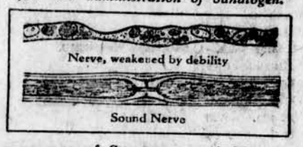


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## HENRIK IBSEN

### FATHER OF MODERN DRAMA

(By Rustom B. Paymaster).

On 20th March falls the centenary of the Norwegian playwright Ibsen the father of modern drama in Europe. It will be celebrated with great 'eclat' especially in Norway, the country of his birth. He has, however, achieved European reputation as it is to him that other countries of Europe also owe the renaissence of dramatic literature.

The period of eleven decades prior to his birth was, according to the great dramatic critic Mr. William Archer, "a dreary desert broken by a single oasis—the comedies of Goldsmith and Sheridan." The former poet, in the prologue to one of his comedies announces the death of sentimental comedy that was in fashion before his time. After Shakespeare there had set in a long period of dramatic decadence.

With Victorian dramatists there was a change in attitude towards life and conduct. As explained by Prof. Sidhanta in his excellent lectures on contemporary English drama delivered at our University two months ago, this change altered the structure of the drama. In Shakespeare's drama tragedy was principally concerned with the violation of an eternal moral law by a "self-originating" will. The influence of circumstance and environment was hardly emphasised. Nor was the absolute moral value of actions questioned as was done in old times. There has been a consequent change in the structure of tragedy. Dramatic action has now to follow the uneven movement of life instead of ascent to a crisis and descent to catastrophe. Before the above two Irish poets came on the scene the drama had mainly dealt with the life of the higher classes. Every day life had no significance in the eye of the dramatist.

The Scandinavian poet Ibsen discovered the dramatic possibilities of the commonplace. He declared that the lives of peasants and artisans supply as much material for the dramatist as the actions of the upper classes. Ibsen dealt with the problems of contemporary life in simple prose. The doctrine of heredity, the position of women, individualism and self-assertion were treated in his dramas. Great emphasis has been placed by him on sincerity.

It is necessary to give here a brief sketch of Ibsen's life. One of his direct ancestors was a Dane who settled in Bergen. His great grand-mother was the daughter of a Scotchman. Naturalised in Norway both his grand-mother and mother were of Germn descent. While Ibsen was 8 years old his father was reduced in circumstances. In his 16th year he was apprenticed to an apothecay at Grimstad a small sea-port on the south coast of Norway, where he remained for more than five years.

#### EARLY ATTEMPTS.

His first writings were poems inspired by the war in Schleswig and the Magyar revolt. He then wrote a drama named "Castilina"; published in 1850. Of the first edition only 30 copies were sold, the remainder having been sold as waste-paper.

In March 1850 he went to Christiana in the hope of studying medicine at the University. Here he lived in extreme poverty. He then wrote a one-act romantic play which was produced in the Christiana Theatre. Next year he started in company with two friends a weekly paper named "Manden" (The Man) and to it he contributed a political satire named "Norma; or a politician's Love." It was described as a 'music tragedy in three acts' The paper had hardly a hundred subscribers and breathed its last in only 9 months.

#### THEATRE POET.

In November 1859 Ibsen was appointed "Theatre-poet to the Norwegian National Theatre established at Bergen by Ole Bull. His salary was hardly £70 a year. The experience he here gained in mountain plays by Shakespeare and other poets of foreign countries proved invaluable to him. In 1852 he made a three months' tour to Copenhaneg and Dresden with a view to study the theatres in those cities, where 'Hamlet' and other plays were acted. For five years he was in Bergen during which period he produced several plays some in prose and some in verse. Of these "The Feast at Solhaug" was the most successful and was received with applause in several cities of Scandinavia. In 1857 he left for Christiania. Here he was appointed director of the National Theatre, which became bankrupt in 1862. In 1858 he married Susannah Daae Thorese, a step daughter of a famous novelist.

In 1862 Ibsen published a 3-act satire in verse translated into English as "Love's Comedy". This made him very unpopular. In consequence of this he left Norway on a small stipend in 1864 and went to live in several places, chiefly Rome, Dresden and Munich. In 1866 he published "Brand" and the next year "Peer Gynt", dramatic poems of great power and merit, "Brnd" is a satire tragedy in rhymed verse. It is religious in its tendency and soon became very popular. It is a picture of a good man coming to grief because he was ignorant of the true object of love. The other play in verse has a hero who is one of the half mystical and fantastical personages in the peasant life of Norway. His efforts to achieve love are frustrated by his native hue of resolution being sicklied over with the pale cast of thought.

Ibsen then began writing plays in prose, the first being "The League of Youth." It was produced in 1869 and met with a storm of protest on account of its political tendency. His impressions of Rome led him to write in 1872-3 his world-famed drama "Emperor and Galilean, a drama in 2 parts of 5 acts each dealing with the history of Julian the Apostate. Thenceforward the poet devoted himself to the study of modern life. For this he specially went to Norway in 1874. The modern series numbers 8 plays. A large number of his dramas have been published not only in Scandinavia but also in Germany.

#### THE DOLL'S HOUSE.

The "Doll's House" is highly characteristic of the play-wright and his views. His "Brand" was the favourite of the religious public, but Nora's revolt in "A Doll's House" created great sensation and was tabooed by the prudes. It is a prose play essentially of modern life. Selma in the "League of Youth" being the first sketch of the heroine. Helmer, the husband of Nora, showed his willingness to work for her day and night, bear sorrows and want for her sake, but insisted that no man sacrified his honour, even for one he loved. But Nora, his wife would not accept such a proposition and emphasised that "millions of women had done so." Nora even as a child had not wanted to be a doll-child in her father's house. Her father used to tell her all his opinions and she held the opinions. If she had others, she did not express them because he would not have liked it. When she "passed from her fathers hand into her husband's she protested that the latter settled everything according to his taste and she got the same tastes as he, or at least he pretended to. At first she was disgusted with this guise she had to assume. She says to her husband:—"When I look back on it now I seem to have been living here like a beggar, from hand to mouth. I lived by performing tricks for you, but you would have it so. You and father have done me a great wrong."

The husband wanted her to lean on him. He would counsel and guide her and added that he should be no true man if this very womanly helplessness did not make her doubly dear in his eyes.... She did not know a true man's heart. There was something indescribably sweet and soothing to a man in having forgiven his wife—honestly forgiven her from the bottom of his heart. She became his property from a double sense. She was as though born again. She had become so to speak at once his wife and his child. "Only, therefore, open your heart to me, and will be both will and conscience to you. But this wilful wife, with new-fangled notions of independence would not do so. She would rather lose her life than give up freedom of thought and action. The play was written by Ibsen in 1879. At that time the new woman has not known even in England. The suffragettes and the Primrose league had not come into existence. It was perhaps the knowledge, gained from Ibsen's plays like this that put notions of freedom and equality of vote in to the suffragette's head, of throwing up the golden yoke of man, and sharing with him the Government of the country and claiming home-rule not only in the domestic, but also in the political sense. From this point of view "A Doll's House" assumes special importance.

I need not dwell on the other plays. Ibsen's collected works have been published by Heinemann in 11 volumes edited by Mr. William Archer already referred to. Ibsen died in 1906 at the age of 78.

#### HIS INFLUENCE.

It was as a social reformer and a daring satirist that Ibsen wielded great influence. In "A Doll's House" he is believed to have advocated woman's suffrage though this was far from his true intent. The heroine Nora revolts against the authority of her husband. At that time no one even dared to demand a change in the marriage service by mitting the pledge of obeying the husband as well as loving and honouring him. Ibsen was a staunch advocate of personal freedom. He had a profound faith in the future of mankind, including of course, womankind, though he did not think much of man as he knew. He was an uncompromising foe of all that came in the way of man's attaining individual freedom and he severely attacked all existing institutions, political or social, that stunted its growth or did not allow it full scope.... By dint of a long and intimate acquaintance with the theatre he wrote powerful dramas. He, however, did not pay much attention to the "mechanics" of his plays. All that engaged his attention was the "mystery and the motives" of the drama. He does not employ any art in his performance. His great merit is his emphasis of sincerity. He examines each institution and advocates vehemently the reforms that he considers necessary therein. He does not respect tradition. Sometimes he goes to extremes as all ardent enthusiasts in most cases do. His creed is that of complete freedom and liberty at any cost. He sometimes forgets that it is restraint that really sweetens liberty and makes it worth having. H. A. Jones and A. W. Pinero come after him and so too G. B. Shaw and a host of other dramatists like Glasworthy, Drinkwater, Masefield. Sir James Barrie in the United Kingdom, and August Strindberg Ibsen's Swedish contemporary. The centenary of the birth of such a man who passed more than two decades ago is a fit occasion for taking a survey of the modern drama and the position it occupies in literature.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 20 1928


So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

# "MOTHER INDIA" ON FIRE

## MISS MAYO RUNS AMOK

## MAHATMAJI CRITICISED

## INDIANS CHALLENGE STATEMENTS

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

While Katherine Mayo delivered a public address to the members and friends of the League for Political Education who packed Town Hall in New York City, a protest demonstration by prominent Hindus took place in front of the building.

Before the meeting began, the Indians appeared with arms full of copies of the book "Mother India" which they fed to a blazing fire. Some hundreds of people who were unable to get in to the meeting gathered about the Hindu group, some of whom began distributing pamphlets denouncing Miss Mayo and challenging her to a public debate.

A scholarly Hindu gentlemen of quiet manner wore a large placard which extended from his chin to his feet. It bore the words "Miss Mayo Exposed" in large letters. Beside him stood several other Hindus distributing pamphlets.

A woman stepped suddenly up to the placarded gentleman and said angrily: "You should not wear such a vulgar sign." "Why!" exclaimed the Hindu, "It is an advertisement for the pamphlets we are distributing. What is wrong with it?"

Turning the matter over in his mind, he suddenly realized the significance of her interpretation, and he rejoined "Madame, the vulgar meanng you see in these words originates in the drain of your own vile imagination!"

By this time the crowd had so much increased that the street was blocked against traffic. Police officers who hurried over to investigate saw at once that the Hindu group was the centre of the disturbance. One officer finally seized a Hindu who was within easy reach and took him to jail. Bail was furnished for him by his compatriots.

### SLANDERER ON PULPIT.

After being introduced by Dr. Robert S. Ely Director of League for Political Education, from the Town Hall platform as a "brave American lady", Miss Mayo came forward and launched into her subject with a statement of her reasons for writing her book.

She said that she had sat in audiences hearing them deliberately misformed by suave Hindus and she decided that Americans were entitled to true facts.

There was another reason too why she decided to concentrate on enlightening America:

She went on to relate that two gentlemen, friends of hers, internationally known had come to her and suggested that she might consider the question of public health.

"Lional Curtis and Sir Frederick Whyte" shouted a voice from the balcony."

"We have no certainty" urge these men "that America can be protected from epidemics coming from foreign countries." If you could write something in a way that would be important—that would point out and emphasize the dangers.... it would be an ideal way to serve America."

Miss Mayo then inquired of them where she should go. "Go to India", said they, "because it is the worst problem and it presents the worst threat to public health." And so Miss Mayo went to India equipped she said with many good introductions from these eminent gentlemen so devoted to the cause of international public health.

### "HORRIBLE FACTS."

In order to impress her audience with the great and trying ordeal she had passed through, she said that when she first came in touch with the social conditions in India, she was so overcome with horror that she did not know whether she could go on. But then, she reasoned if these poor people could go through these tortures, then she at least could bear to look upon it and write about it. So she offered up a prayer for divine guidance and went at her task with spiritual fortitude, determined to reveal to the world the "perfectly horrible" facts about child marriage and infant maternity.

"I am often asked" continued Miss Mayo "Did you see nothing appealing in all India?"

"In India I saw an appeal more tragic, more enormous than any other that this world can show,—the appeal of hopeless suffering and pain of weak and helpless beings crushed in the prison-cell of Hinduism as taught and practiced to-day,—the degradation and abuse of women and little children and the unspeakable misery inflicted on dumb animals.'

Stripping off the skin of live animals in order to have a larger skin or pelt, was only one of the terrible cruelties inflicted on animals in India.

"It is futile" she said "to beclout the field with counter-attacks on the social sins of America. We do not deny those sins, but we do denounce them. And, above all, the Christian religion no where enjoins their practice. Whereas, the worst crimes of India are perpetrated by honoured social custom in the name of "the Hindu cults."

### MAHATMA DENOUNCED.

"There are in India", she proclaimed, "sixty million men and women and children who are utterly despised by the orthodox Hindu majority, and the condition of these "less than men" is beyond the imagination of the average Westerner. But child marriage, child abuse and the lack of scientific knowledge in bringing children into the world is even more terrible."

Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who hold exalted and highly respected position in the minds of Americans, came in for a violent denunciation.

"If you feel yourselves responsible, you will have to review the position which you have given to Gandhi and Tagore. ....Your judgment is out of focus ..We could find good men and women, American and British workers in India to canonize as saints."

Miss Mayo accused her audience of allowing themselves to be "beguiled" away from using their brains in their judgment of Gandhi, Tagore and others.

Miss Mayo continued: "Mr. Gandhi, in a recent review of "Mother India" insinuates that my affirmation of my own free agency is a perjury. "He further brands the entire book as "Untruthful," going on in an attempt to rally all-India behind him by the baseless assertion that "Practically without any reservation.... she condemns a whole nation." He charges that I have "taken liberty" with his words in my frequent citations, but he fails to support so grave an accusation by specifying a single such "liberty" or misquotation—for the simple and sufficient reason that he cannot do so. But he does give concrete evidence to establish, to his own satisfaction, my mendacity."

"She described her visit to me", he writes, "and informs her readers that there are always with me two 'secretaries' who write down every word I say....The statement is not true."

"If Mr. Gandhi were to look on page 222 of my book he would discover that he has inserted the world "always" into my text. I spoke only of the occasion when I sat with him and his two young Indians, one or the other of whom, like myself, took down our conversation. One young man ran after my party as we left Mr. Gandhi, offering his services to amplify and coreect my transcribed notes.'

"Gladly availing myself of this offer, I duly received back the corrected and expanded report of the interview, over Mr. Gandhi's own signature."

(The above quotation of Miss Mayo relating to Mahatma Gandhi's denial is taken exactly from the Liberty magazine of January 21st issue. The Town Hall remarks were substantially the same.)

### THAT "BRIGHT LIGHT."

Miss Mayo in her speech paid tribute to one "eminent Indian woman" who, she said, was really a "bright light" among her friends,—and who had given her great assistance in making opportunities for Miss Mayo to gather material for her book.

(We remember now that on page 77 of of "Mother India" this same Indian lady is described by Miss Mayo as "that most eminent of Indian ladies....Miss Cornelia Sorabji.")

To this eminent Indian lady, the "bright light" among her friends, Miss Mayo ascribes the following words:—

"I am so glad that you came. The measure of the truth you write will be the volume and the bitterness of the resentment it arouses in India."

After the book was published she received letters from the eminent Indian lady saying that the politicians in India were "barking like mad dogs" because the Western press is expressing opinions. She said substantially that Indian propagandists had been "putting it over the Americans" who had "so long listened to the Swamis and Yogis."

Miss Mayo said that while the Indian lady and other Indians were expressing their private satisfaction over the book, the general Indian public and the politicians were full of rage.

"This sentiment at present expresses itself, aside from personal abuse of the author, in attacks upon American women. ..... "and one Indian paper, at least, recently carried a "Want" advertisement, none too covertly asking for scandals about American women and addressed to "American—and England-returned Indian gentlemen, particularly doctors."

Miss Mayo then went on to relate that one Bombay missionary J. Alden Clark who "wants to ingratiate himself" with Indians had contributed an article to the Atlantic monthly, (whose Editor had sent her a proof in advance,) in which he substantially declared that her book was untrue.

**Mr. M. M. Joshi, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Bahuddin College, Junagadh, who has just retired after a record service of 28 years.**

Miss Mayo then related that she had a letter from an American friend in the West who said that she had just been listening to Mrs. J. Alden Clark who declared that "every word is true" thus directly opposing her husband's statements.

Such diversity of opinion between husband and wife, Miss Mayo pointed out humorously, indicates bad co-ordination in the Clark family.

Tuss it is Miss Mayo's privilege to condemn Mr. J. Alden Clarke's article publicly in advance of its appearance in "The Atlantic Monthly", and in the words of his own wife at that

### A FALSE CLAIM.

In this connection, it is worth while pointing out that on Tuesday evening (Feb. 14) at 8-30 in the debate at the Town Hall Mr. Dhangopal Mukerji read that original letter from Mrs. Clark herself in which she fully supported her husband's statements, and denied having made assertions which Miss Mayo falsely claimed!!)

### "INDIA: A MENACE TO MORALS"?

There is little use in carrying the remarks of Miss Mayo further. Her points may be summed up as follows:

"India is a menace to the health and morals of the world particularly America.

They are undesirable as citizens and neighbors in America."

The words of a closing paragraph in the Liberty Magazine of January 14th issue entitled "India" by Katherine Mayo strikes the keynote of her speech as follows:—

"Keep away.... from the Swamis, the Yogis, the travelling teaching men."

"You would need no such bidding if, for an instant, you guessed the truth."

"In your innocence, in your good faith, in your eager-minded receptivity of high-sounding doctrine, in your hunger for color, romance, glamour, and dreams come true, you expose yourself, all unsuspecting, to things that, if you knew them, would kill you dead with unmerited shame." (Liberty Magazine Jan. 14th. 1928.)

### A CHALLENGE.

When Miss Mayo's speech was concluded Professor J. J. Cornelius, a Hindu professor from Lucknow, India, stood up and, declaring that her statements were false and misleading challenged her publicly to debate with him. Miss Mayo refused the challenge, stating to the press afterwards that she did not care to debate "facts."

The audience applauded Prof. Cornelius and were demanding a speech from him, which the chairman Mr. Ely would not permit. However great numbers of the assembly gathered about Prof. Cornelius, plied him with questions and seemed generally eager to hear statements from him. The meeting was broken up only when the lights were turned out and the people were forced to make their way out in darkness.

The Hindus who burned the books of "Mother India" were cheered by the crowd.

The British it seems propose to quarantine the people of India on their own soil, in order to make India safe for British trade monopoly.

Is it not a strange co-incidence that resentment in India against America should reach its climax at a time when America is striving to develop markets for her goods in India—when American ships are replacing British cargo carriers between India and America—and when the Standard Oil company is meeting strong opposition in India from the British Oil interests.

Is India allowing herself to be beguiled through Miss Mayo's attacks into hating America and American goods?

The American press reports that competitive lower prices of Standard oil in the Indian Market have brought about a demand by British oil interests for a protective tariff in India against the importation of Russian oil by the Standard Oil Company. The Burma Oil Co. (whose parent company, the Anglo-Persian, is controlled by the British government) has petitioned the Government for a protective tariff against American oil.

Far-sighted Indian leaders will not be deceived. They know that India's future is linked up with trade relationship between America and India, which is sure to be followed by friendship and understanding between these two nations.

## WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DAY?

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST

**(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)**

**SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.**

If to-day is your birthday, you are of a reserve peace-loving nature, hiding your light in the booze-cell just to drown your sorrows which are as real as those of Corelli's Satan. You prefer to be shut in by bricks and mortar, chiefly because you have no courage to face the world throwing at you pieces of bricks and mortar, either in public meetings or in social functions (in the latter case the damage done by wagging tongues is greater than that done by any other missile). If you are a bachelor and believe in the fad of the Leap Year, you must beware. Your fate will be like that of the bachelor of Los Angeles who boasted that he could accept the first leap year proposal made to him, and the poor young devil "became insane on receiving the first one"! This year (1928) is also a leap year, and you are, therefore, well advised in time. Let it ring out, (you will be happy in January next year when you sing "the old year is going, oh let the wretched thing go") and there is a good time coming for you surely. You possess the knack of adapting yourself to circumstances and to environments, but always preferring to avoid limelight as stated above. Tunny, the world-famed boxer, has been appointed a lecturer on Shakespeare in the Yule University. He is sure to score a tremendous success: for, breathes there a soul of student so bald as to question his knowledge without the risk of his jaws being smashed to pulp—a fate 100 times worse than that of Dempsey? Like Tunny you can also turn your attention to several trades and professions,—from the game of politics to lecturing on petticoat philosophy. You have only to find out your own value, and be your own accountant and auditor.

# Under the Clock

**(BY SIMPLEX.)**

TUESDAY, March 20.

The designer of this sketch is not one of the five Indian artists allowed to decorate the walls and domes of New Delhi. The fastidious will call it a rude picture of the Rajabai Tower whence Observation with extensive view could survey mankind from Colaba to Juhu.

* * *

The symbol is the choice of the Editor, to me a dread warning of method, of punctual exertion. The towering chronometer at the left-hand corner means that in the chronicling of unconsidered trifles, the log-book must be as pitilessly regular as the wheels that make the clock go. One of the most exasperating things to see is the dead dial of a clock traced on the top of certain buildings. They stand mocking the busy run of the world, like the grin of a dentist's model thrust into a row of merry faces. What comes Under the Clock, stands for the buoyant rhythm of life, with malice towards none and charity towards most, and an occasional smile to chase away gloom.

* * *

Mark my slight emendation of Lincoln's famous dictum, cribbed in the previous paragraph. Lincoln said "charity for all," while I, a lesser mortal, stop with malice towards none and charity towards most—in fact as Byron had it:

Without or with offence to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes.

* * *

Sir John Simon says that after some time, the doings of the Simon Commission will be found to agree with the wishes of Indians. When they next visit Bombay, they will be doing it anyway. The sentiment of Indians—"Simon, Go Back"—will be scrupulously respected.

* * *

The Old Cripple of Dalal Street has had a bad slip in its bumper number. The picture of G. K. Chesterton is solemnly reproduced as that of Conan Doyle. The tendency requires correcting, with a sharp clout of the crutch; or else the Nariman Number may turn out to be a Balubhai Number, a highly intriguing risk, when one has to hold the balance even. Between Conan Doyle and G. K. C. there is the common bond of obesity, which cannot be pleaded in the other case.

* * *

I understand that to impress the British public with the "rousing welcome" enjoyed by the Simon Commission in India, films have been prepared. To reduce the costs, they should go to Burwaha and work up a procession. There are plenty of arches with the legend WELCOME to drive under. Sir Tukoji Rao, on honeymoon bent, will surely oblige the derelict Seven with castaway things, for which he has no immediate need.

* * *

There was in the early days of the Church a magician called Simon. Millman in his History of Christianity refers to his experiment of burying himself, hoping to rise again, but "to this day", says Hippolytus, "his disciples have failed to witness his resurrection". The Simon of Indian History is also a bit of magician, alternatively burying himself in villages and rising again.

* * *

In Assembly debates, every member pauses to pay Sir John a compliment as "an honest man" whenever his name is mentioned. I listened and got bored with the tribute. He has hoaxed himself or he is an impostor, because after every bogus reception, he coolly says it is India's mighty welcome.

* * *

To benumb his sense of isolation and shame, he is being rushed about with a delirious list of trumpery engagements. At Lyallpur he was conveyed to a school, to a jail, to a little bank and to a library, and Sir John is cockahoop about his "wonderful reception". He is the coadjutor of a fraud more than the victim of a farce.

* * *

Bombay will have a few coupon-receptions to make up for the start. The following deputations will wait on the Commission:—

(1) Bombay Grass-Cutters' Federation.
(2) Development Contractors' Union.
(3) The Presidency Anti-Hernia League.
(4) Riding Boys' Association (re. Indianisation).
(5) Ghatkoper Banana Merchants Samnelan.

Other well-known bodies and toadies will be announced later to make the welcome still more wonderful.

* * *

Baba Gurdit Singh has been arrested while in the act of bathing, the charge being Sedition. The police nosed him out from the great army of the unwashed and the loyal.

* * *

Lord Irwin has confessed that he and his colleagues have implicit faith in Sir Basil Blackett. And Sir Basil Blackett had no restraint over himself. Had Mr. Patel been of the same faith as Lord Irwin, we should now have had a Reserve Bank, with Sir Omniscient as the boss.

* * *

From the "Times of India":—

ALLEGED BETTING ON AMERICAN FEATURES.

It refers to a local gamble, and has nothing to do with the views of the Junior Maharanee (Indore) regarding her lord's latest speculation.

* * *

Former maid: "You described me as a thief to my new mistress. I cannot find words to express my indignation."

"And we can't find four pairs of stockings and six tablecloths."

## AUCTION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I endorse every word what you have written in your yesterday's Editorial column.

I visited Sir C. J. Hall on the 7th instant and the scenes which I saw, beggar all description as to how, all enmity and base human passions are allowed to come into play by a system encouraged by Government, which calls itself "benign" in order that it may collect a few thousand rupees more into its coffers. The scent which I saw of two Parsis (I am ashamed to own them as members of my community) bidding recklessly against poor old Bhandaris and in one case a poor old Bhandari woman had to cry so piteously to the man to desist from snatching away her only means of living. The scene moved the Collector to stop the bidding. Let me ask the Government publicly if it has become so bankrupt and soul-less as to permit a poor old woman to be 'slaughtered' so mercilessly by that gentleman.

Be it said to the credit of the present Collector that no one could point a finger against his attitude which was most honourable and the only redeeming feature during the whole conduct of the affairs in which a Parsi and a Bhandari came to blows and an old Parsi woman was injured by a "champel" (thrown during the fight).

Sir, I left the Hall with a deep feeling of resentment against a Government which is in my innermost sentiment despite all I read in the public prayers I credited as a good and sympathetic one. I read in public papers that the Country Liquor Merchants' Association recently petitioned the Government in regard to the levy of a fixed license fee in lieu of present auctioning system, and the Government would be well advised in accepting this principle in future without risk of suffering any diminuttion of their revenue or loss of sympathy from all right-minded people on whom alone it can look for support to maintain Law and Order.

I beg to be excused for trespassing on your valued columns but the scenes I witnessed have outraged my feelings to such an extent that I do hope you will publish my letter in toto.—Yours, etc.

J. S. FRAMJI.

March 15.

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